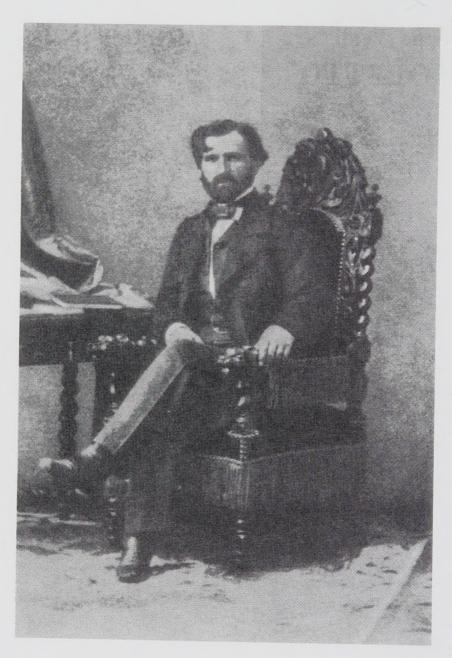




Giuseppe Verdi RIGOLETTO



Giuseppe Verdi al tempo di Rigoletto

GIUSEPPE VERDI

RIGOLETTO

Melodramma in tre atti

Libretto di FRANCESCO MARIA PIAVE

Prima rappresentazione: Venezia, Teatro La Fenice, 11 Marzo 1851

PARTITURA

A cura di Mario Parenti (1964)

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Riassunto del libretto

Atto I. Il Duca di Mantova corteggia la Contessa di Ceprano, ma è anche attirato da una fanciulla che vede ogni domenica quando si reca, in incognito, in chiesa. Il gobbo Rigoletto, buffone di corte, provoca il Conte di Ceprano e il Conte di Monterone, al quale il Duca ha sedotto la figlia. Monterone maledice Rigoletto. Questi, andando verso casa in una notte scura, medita turbato sulla maledizione quando viene avvicinato da Sparafucile, un bravo che gli offre i suoi servigi. Giunto a casa, Rigoletto raccomanda a Giovanna di vegliare su Gilda, sua figlia, ma proprio Giovanna permette al Duca di entrare in casa sotto le false vesti di uno studente di nome Gualtier Maldé, del quale Gilda è innamorata pur senza sapere chi sia. Intanto un gruppo di cortigiani, che vogliono rapire la fanciulla credendola l'amante di Rigoletto, è sorpreso dall'arrivo del buffone, il quale, ingannato dai cortigiani, viene bendato mentre Gilda è rapita. Accortosi dell'accaduto, Rigoletto rammenta la maledizione di Monterone e sviene.

Atto II. Il Duca è turbato perché, ritornato di notte nella casa di Rigoletto, non vi ha trovato Gilda. Medita vendetta ma pensa soprattutto al dolore della fanciulla. Arrivano i cortigiani che gli annunciano d'aver rapito l'amante di Rigoletto e di averla portata al palazzo ducale: il Duca corre esultante a raggiungerla. Intanto si fa avanti Rigoletto, alla ricerca di sua figlia. Gilda gli corre incontro e gli narra come abbia conosciuto il Duca e come sia stata ingannata e oltraggiata da lui. Rigoletto le offre conforto, ma quando vede Monterone condotto in carcere, decide di vendicare il vecchio Conte e se stesso mentre Gilda chiede pietà per il Duca.

Atto III. In una locanda sulla riva del Mincio, Maddalena, sorella di Sparafucile, ha attirato il Duca, che la corteggia in incognito. Arriva Gilda accompagnata da Rigoletto il quale vuole farle constatare come il Duca le sia infedele. Mentre Maddalena si beffa delle profferte del suo corteggiatore, Gilda ricorda le parole lusingatrici che il Duca le aveva rivolto; Rigoletto la esorta a dimenticare e le ordina di partire per Verona in abiti maschili. Gilda parte e Rigoletto promette dieci scudi a Sparafucile quando il cadavere del Duca gli verrà consegnato chiuso in un sacco. Maddalena convince il fratello a risparmiare la vita del giovane: Sparafucile ucciderà il primo viandante che chiederà ospitalità nella locanda. Ma il primo viandante è Gilda, che non vista ha ascoltato il dialogo tra i due, e decide di morire per il Duca tornando alla locanda. Viene pugnalata e il suo corpo agonizzante è chiuso da Sparafucile in un sacco e consegnato a Rigoletto. Rigoletto sente la voce del Duca che si allontana cantando: colto da un inquietante presagio apre il sacco e vi trova Gilda che, morente, invoca il perdono per sé e per il suo seduttore.

Synopsis of the libretto

Act I. The Duke of Mantua courts Countess Ceprano, but he is also attracted by a girl he sees every Sunday when he goes to church in disguise. Rigoletto, the hunchbacked court jester, provokes Count Ceprano and Count Monterone, whose daughter the Duke has seduced. Monterone curses Rigoletto. The jester, going home through the dark night, is thinking in dismay about the curse when he is approached by Sparafucile, a professional assassin who offers him his services. On reaching his house, Rigoletto urges Giovanna to take care of Gilda, his daughter, but it is Giovanna who allows the Duke to enter the house disguised as a student called Gualtier Maldé, with whom Gilda is in love without knowing who he is. Meanwhile a group of courtiers who want to abduct the girl, believing her to be Rigoletto's lover, is surprised by the arrival of the jester, who is tricked by the courtiers and blindfolded while Gilda is carried off. Having realized what has happened, Rigoletto remembers Monterone's curse and faints.

Act II. The Duke is perturbed because, returning to Rigoletto's house at night, he did not find Gilda. He promises revenge but thinks above all of the girl's sorrow. The courtiers arrive and announce that they have abducted Rigoletto's lover and brought her to the palace: the Duke hurries to her exultantly. Meanwhile Rigoletto appears, looking for his daughter. Gilda runs to him and tells him how she came to know the Duke, and that she has been deceived and abused by him. Rigoletto comforts her, but when he sees Monterone being taken to prison he decides to take revenge for both the old Count and himself, while Gilda begs for mercy for the Duke.

Act III. In a tavern on the bank of the River Mincio, Maddalena, Sparafucile's sister, has attracted the disguised Duke and he is courting her. Gilda arrives, accompanied by Rigoletto: he wants her to see for herself that the Duke is unfaithful to her. While Maddalena laughs at the advances of her wooer, Gilda remembers the flattering words the Duke addressed to her; Rigoletto exhorts her to forget, and instructs her to leave for Verona dressed as a man. When she has gone, he promises Sparafucile ten scudi when the Duke's corpse is handed over to him in a sack. Maddalena persuades her brother to spare the young man's life: Sparafucile will kill the first traveler who seeks hospitality at the tavern. But the first traveller is Gilda, who has listened to their conversation without being seen, and decides to die for the Duke by going into the tavern. She is stabbed and her body, in the throes of death, is put into a sack by Sparafucile and handed over to Rigoletto. Rigoletto hears the Duke's voice singing in the distance: seized by an alarming presentiment, he opens the sack and finds Gilda who, dying, invokes forgiveness for herself and her seducer.

Zusammenfassung des Librettos

Erster Akt. Der Herzog von Mantua hofiert die Gräfin von Ceprano, doch ist er auch von dem jungen Mädchen angezogen, das er jeden Sonntag sieht, wenn er sich Inkognito in die Kirche begibt. Der bucklige Hofnarr Rigoletto provoziert den Grafen von Ceprano und den Grafen von Monterone, dem der Herzog die Tochter verführt hat. Monterone verflucht Rigoletto. Als dieser in einer dunklen Nacht heimkehrt und verstört über den Fluch nachdenkt, nähert sich ihm Sparafucile, ein braver junger Mann, der ihm seine Dienste anbietet. Zu Hause angelangt, rät Rigoletto Giovanna dringend, über seine Tochter zu wachen, doch gerade Giovanna erlaubt dem Herzog, das Haus zu betreten, der sich als Student mit Namen Gualtier Maldé verkleidet hat, und in den sich Gilda verliebt, ohne zu wissen, um wen es sich handelt. In der Zwischenzeit will eine Gruppe Hofmänner das Mädchen entführen, da sie es für die Geliebte Rigolettos halten, doch werden sie von dem Hofnarr überrascht, der sich jedoch von ihnen täuschen und fesseln läßt, während Gilda entführt wird. Nachdem Rigoletto sich des Vorgefallenen bewußt geworden ist, erinnert er sich an den Fluch von Monterone und wird ohnmächtig.

Zweiter Akt. Der Herzog ist verärgert, denn als er des Nachts in das Haus Rigolettos zurückkehrt, findet er Gilda dort nicht mehr vor. Er will Rache üben, doch denkt er insbesondere an den Schmerz des Mädchens. Die Hofmänner treffen ein und kündigen ihm an, die Geliebte von Rigoletto entführt und in den Herzogspalast gebracht zu haben: der Herzog macht sich freudig auf, sie zu treffen. In der Zwischenzeit nähert sich Rigoletto auf der Suche nach seiner Tochter. Gilda läuft ihm entgegen und erzählt ihm, wie sie den Herzog kennengelernt hat, wie sie von diesem verführt und geschändet wurde. Rigoletto bietet ihr Trost, doch als er sieht, daß Monterone ins Gefängnis geführt wird, beschliesst er, den alten Grafen und sich selbst zu rächen, während Gilda um Gnade für den Herzog bittet.

Dritter Akt. In einer Gaststätte am Ufer des Mincio, hat Maddalena, die Schwester von Sparafucile, die Aufmerksamkeit des Herzogs auf sich gelenkt, der sie Inkognito hofiert. Daraufhin trifft Gilda in Begleitung von Rigoletto ein, der ihr zeigen möchte, wie untreu der Herzog ihr ist. Während Maddalena sich lustig macht über die Schmeicheleien ihres Verehrers, erinnert sich Gilda der betörenden Worte des Herzogs für sie; Rigoletto beschwört sie zu vergessen und befielt ihr in Männerkleidung nach Verona zu reisen. Gilda reist ab und Rigoletto verspricht Sparafucile zehn Scudi, wenn ihm die Leiche des Herzogs in einem Sack verschlossen ausgehändigt wird. Maddalena überzeugt den Bruder das Leben des jungen Mannes zu verschonen: Sparafucile wird den ersten Wanderer töten, der des Weges kommt und die Gaststätte aufsucht. Doch der erste Wanderer ist Gilda, die den Dialog zwischen den beiden ungesehen mitangehört hat, und beschliesst, für den Herzog zu sterben, indem sie zur Gaststätte zurückkehrt. Sie wird erdolcht und ihr mit dem Tode ringender Körper von Sparafucile in einen Sack gesteckt, der Rigoletto überbracht wird. Rigoletto hört die Stimme des Herzogs, der sich singend entfernt: mit unguter Vorahnung öffnet er den Sack, in dem er die sterbende Gilda vorfindet, die um Vergebung für sich und ihren Verführer bittet.

Résumé du livret

Acte I. Le duc de Mantoue courtise la comtesse de Ceprano, mais il se sent également attiré par une jeune fille qu'il voit tous les dimanches quand, en incognito, il va à la messe. Le bossu Rigoletto, bouffon de la cour, raille ouvertement le comte de Ceprano et le comte de Monterone, dont le duc a séduit la fille. Monterone maudit Rigoletto. Rentrant à son logis durant une nuit sombre, celui-ci songe avec inquiétude à la malédiction, lorsqu'il est abordé par le tueur à gages Sparafucile, qui lui propose ses services. Parvenu chez lui, Rigoletto recommande à la duègne Giovanna de bien veiller sur Gilda, sa fille; mais c'est Giovanna précisément qui a permis au duc de s'introduire dans la maison sous le déguisement d'un étudiant nommé Gualtier Maldé, dont, sans connaître sa véritable identité, Gilda est tombée amoureuse. Entretemps quelques courtisans, s'apprêtant à ravir la jeune fille, qu'ils prennent pour la maîtresse de Rigoletto, sont surpris par l'arrivée du bouffon; abusant ce dernier, ils lui bandent les yeux tandis qu'ils enlèvent Gilda. Lorsqu'il comprend ce qui s'est passé, Rigoletto se souvient de la malédiction de Monterone et perd les sens.

Acte II. Dans son palais, le duc est en proie à un grand émoi car, retournant la nuit dans la maison de Rigoletto, il n'y a pas trouvé Gilda. Il médite une vengeance mais pense surtout au chagrin de la jeune fille. Les courtisans arrivent et lui apprennent qu'ils ont enlevé la maîtresse du bouffon et l'ont amenée au palais: exultant, le duc s'empresse de la rejoindre. Entretemps survient Rigoletto, à la recherche de sa fille. Gilda se précipite dans ses bras et lui raconte comment elle a fait la connaissance du duc et comment il l'a trompée et séduite. Rigoletto tente de la consoler, mais lorsqu'il voit le vieux comte Monterone mené en forteresse pour avoir bravé le duc, il jure d'être son vengeur tout en se vengeant soi-même, tandis que Gilda implore sa pitié pour l'homme qu'elle aime encore.

Acte III. Maddalena, la soeur de Sparafucile, a attiré dans une auberge, sur les bords du Mincio, le duc, qui la courtise en incognito. Arrive Gilda, accompagnée de Rigoletto, lequel veut faire constater à sa fille la perfidie de son amoureux. Tandis que Maddalena se gausse des avances de son admirateur, Gilda se remémore les galanteries que le duc lui avait adressées; Rigoletto l'exhorte à tout oublier et lui ordonne de se réfugier à Vérone, travestie en homme. Gilda s'éloigne et Rigoletto promet à Sparafucile de lui donner dix écus au moment où il lui remettra le cadavre du duc enfermé dans un sac. Mais Maddalena supplie son frère d'épargner la vie de son soupirant: Sparafucile tuera le premier passant qui se présentera à l'auberge. Or le premier passant est Gilda, qui, à leur insu, a entendu le dialogue entre le spadassin et sa soeur, et, ayant décidé de s'offrir en victime à la place du duc, retourne à l'auberge. Sparafucile la poignarde et enferme son corps agonisant dans un sac qu'il remet à Rigoletto. Celui-ci entend la voix du duc, qui s'éloigne en chantonnant: saisi par un sombre pressentiment, il ouvre le sac et y découvre Gilda qui, mourante, invoque son pardon pour elle-même et pour son séducteur.

PERSONAGGI

Tenore IL DUCA di Mantova

Baritono RIGOLETTO, suo buffone di corte

Soprano GILDA, di lui figlia

Basso Sparafucile, bravo

Contralto MADDALENA, sua sorella

Mezzosoprano GIOVANNA, custode di Gilda

Baritono Il Conte di Monterone

Baritono MARULLO, cavaliere

Tenore BORSA Matteo, cortigiano

Basso Il Conte di CEPRANO

Mezzosoprano La Contessa, sua sposa

Basso Usciere di Corte

Tenore (Mezzosoprano) Paggio della Duchessa

Cavalieri, dame, paggi, alabardieri

La scena si finge nella città di Mantova e suoi dintorni.

Epoca, il secolo XVI.

ORCHESTRA

Flauto I [Fl.]
Flauto II e Ottavino [Ott.]
Oboe I [Ob.]
Oboe II e Corno inglese [Cor. ingl.]
2 Clarinetti [Clar.]
2 Fagotti [Fag.]

4 Corni
2 Trombe [Tr.be]
3 Tromboni [Tr.bni]
Cimbasso [Cimb.]

Timpani [Timp.]
Gran Cassa [Gr. C.]

Violini I [Viol.]

Viole [V.le]
Contrabbassi [Cb.]

Banda (interna) [Banda int.]

Gran Cassa (interna) [Gr. C. int.]

Campane [Camp.]

Violini I Violini II Viole [V.le] Violoncelli [Vc.] Contrabbassi [Cb.]

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RIGOLETTO

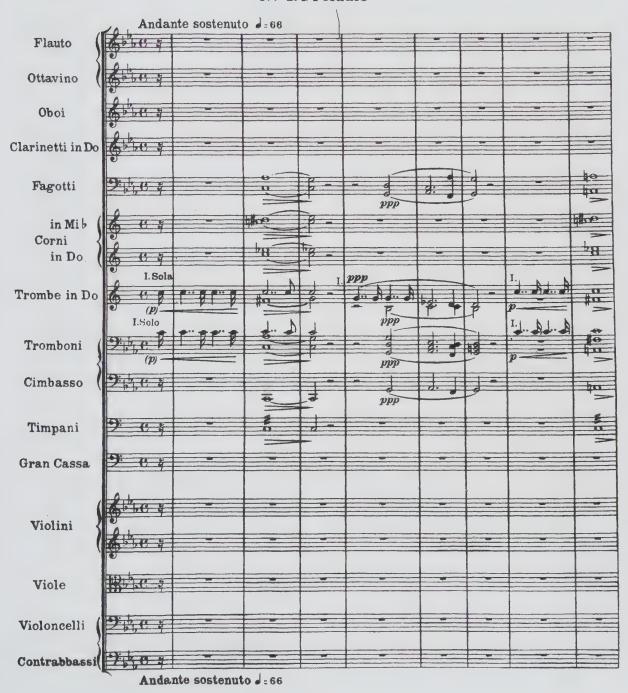
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Giuseppe Verdi



ATTO PRIMO

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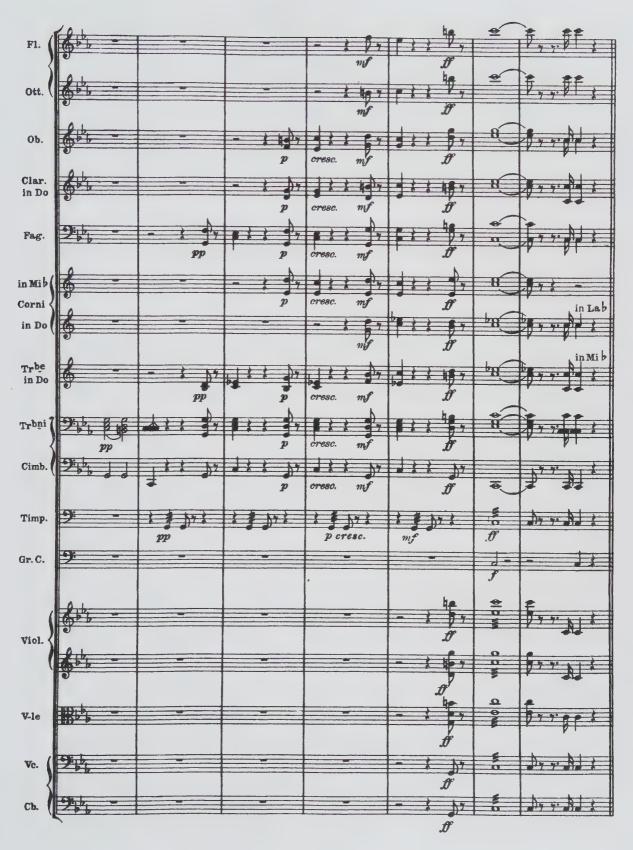


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Nº 2. Introduzione

Sala magnifica nel palazzo Ducale con porte nel fondo che mettono ad altre sale, pure spiendidamente illuminate.







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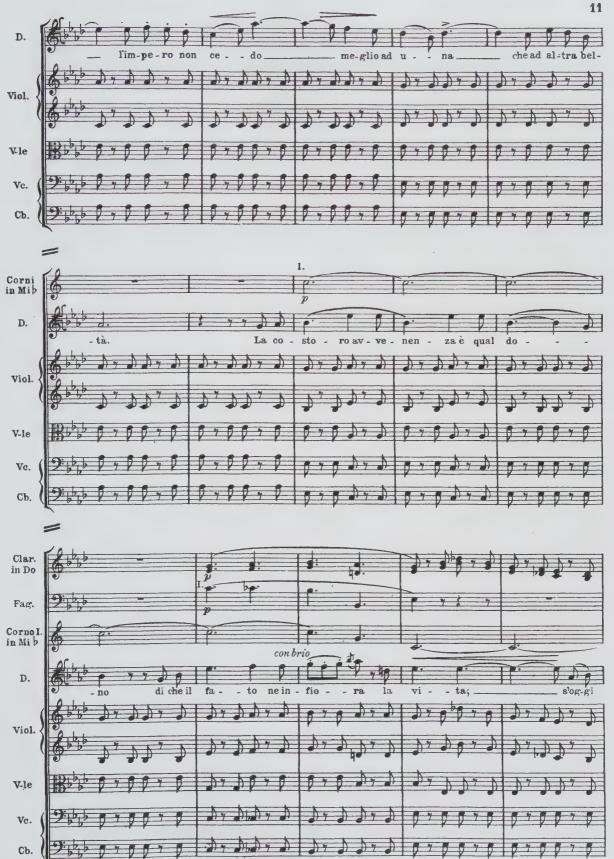
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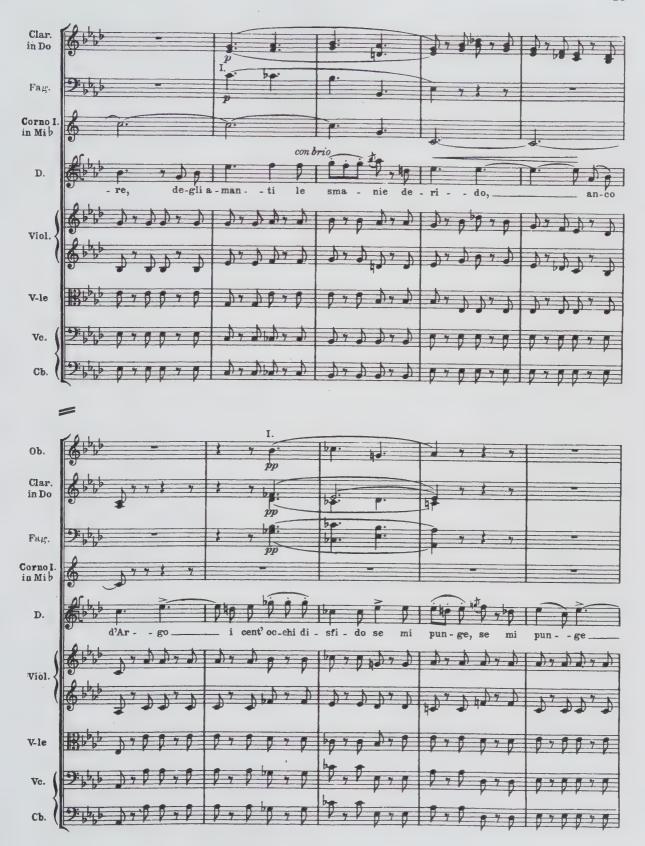
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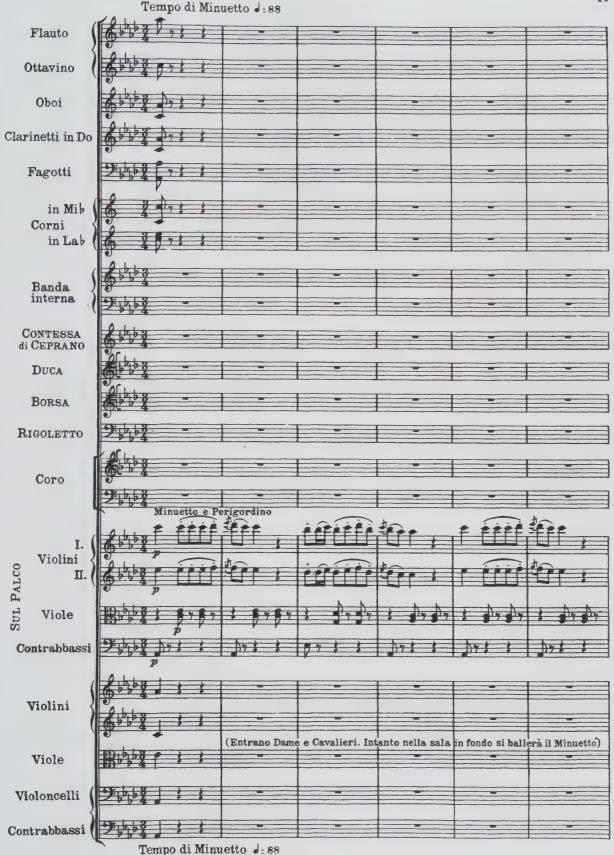


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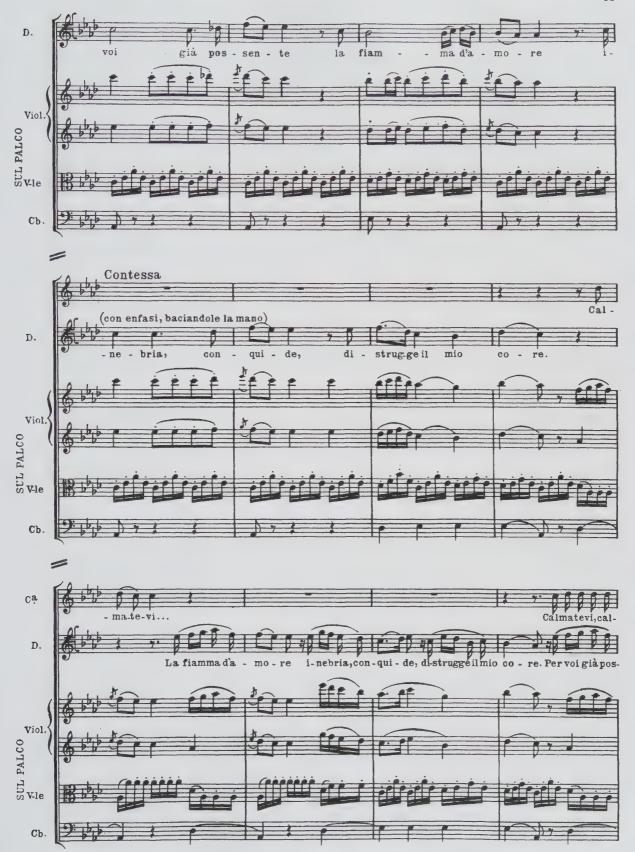
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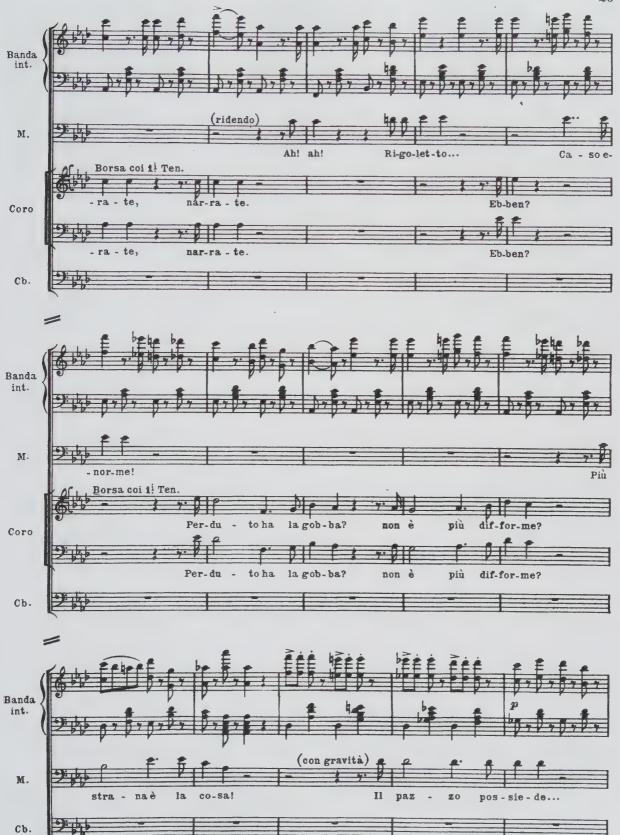
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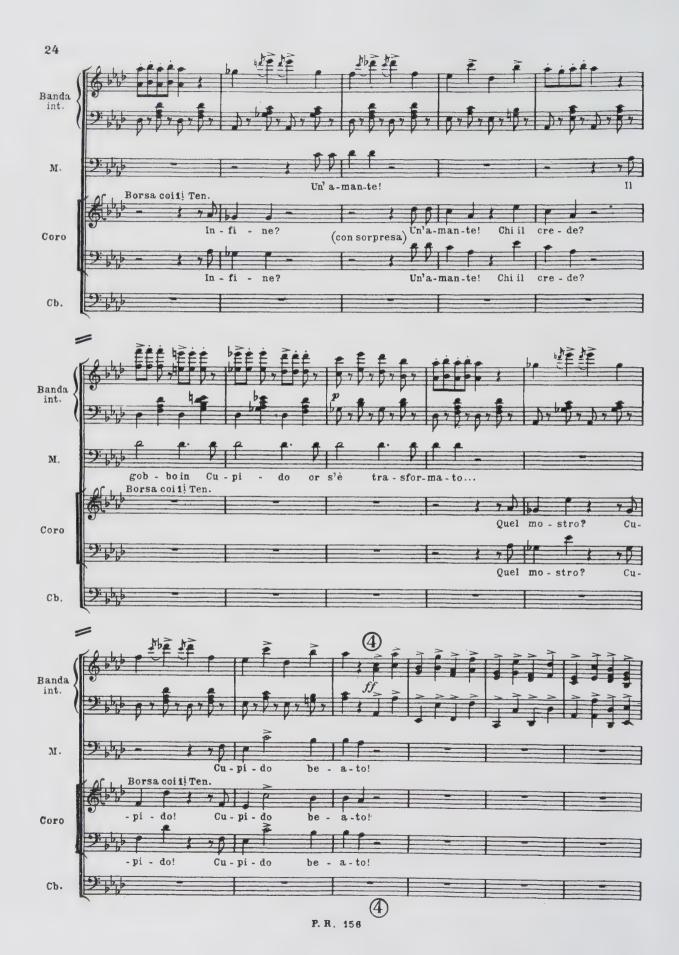
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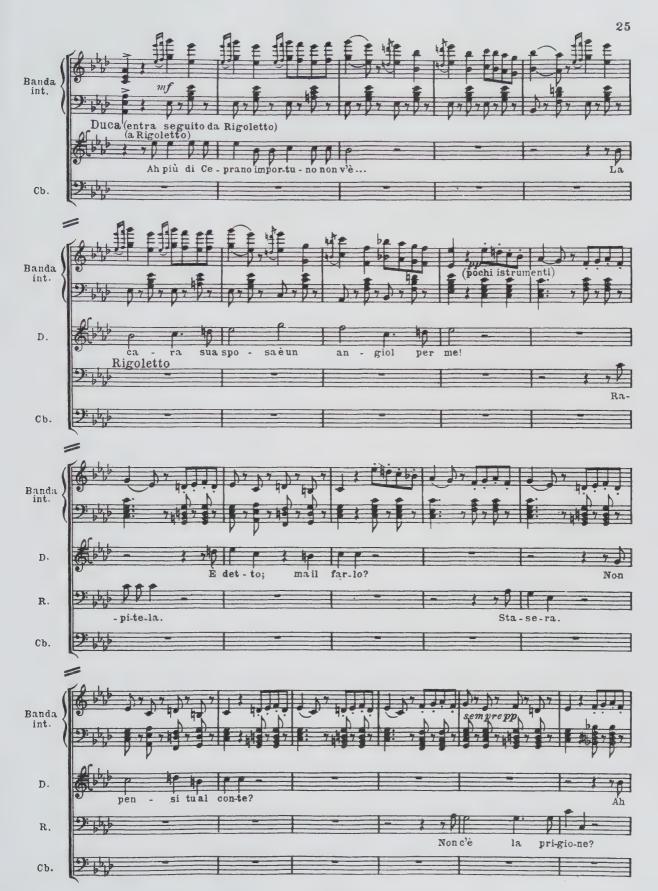
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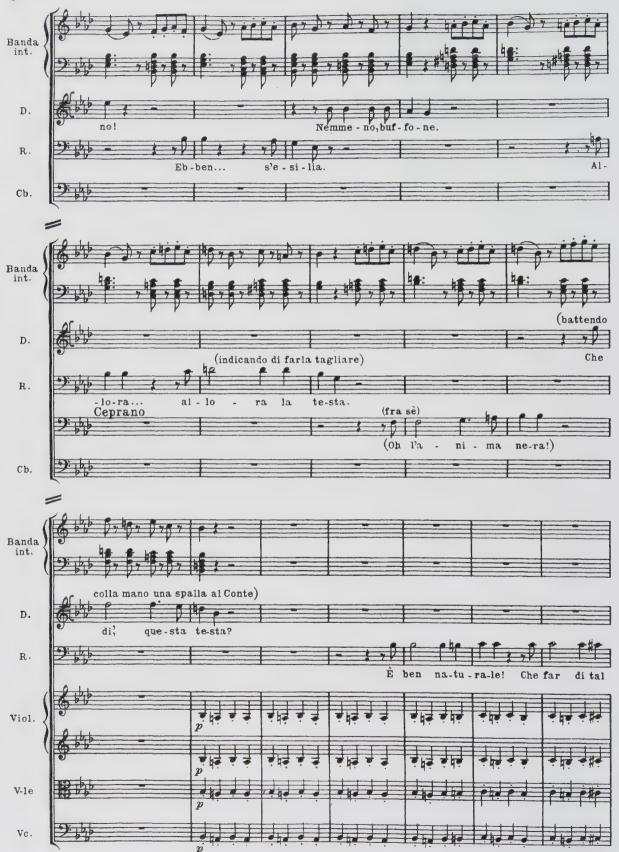


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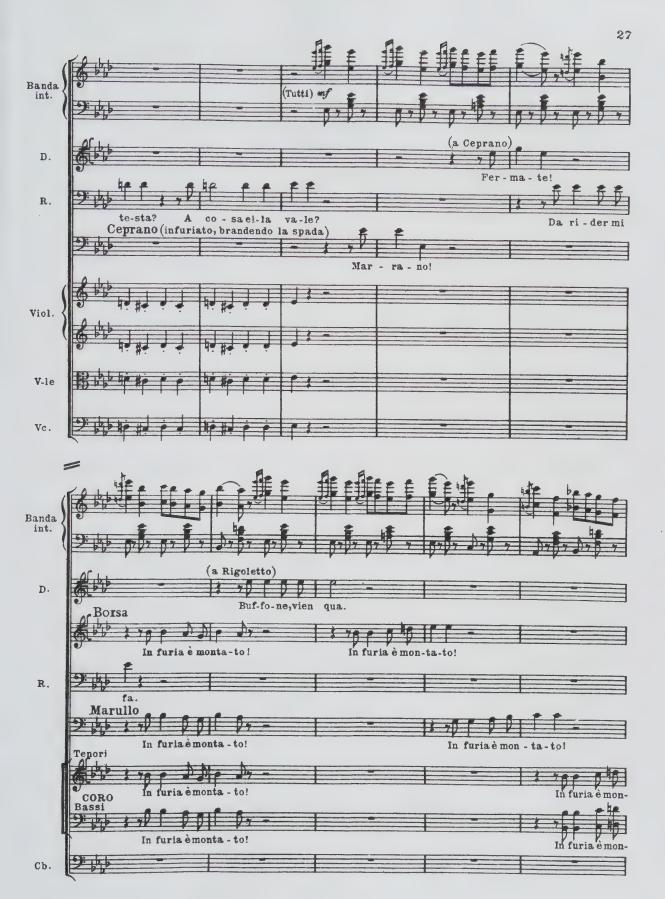




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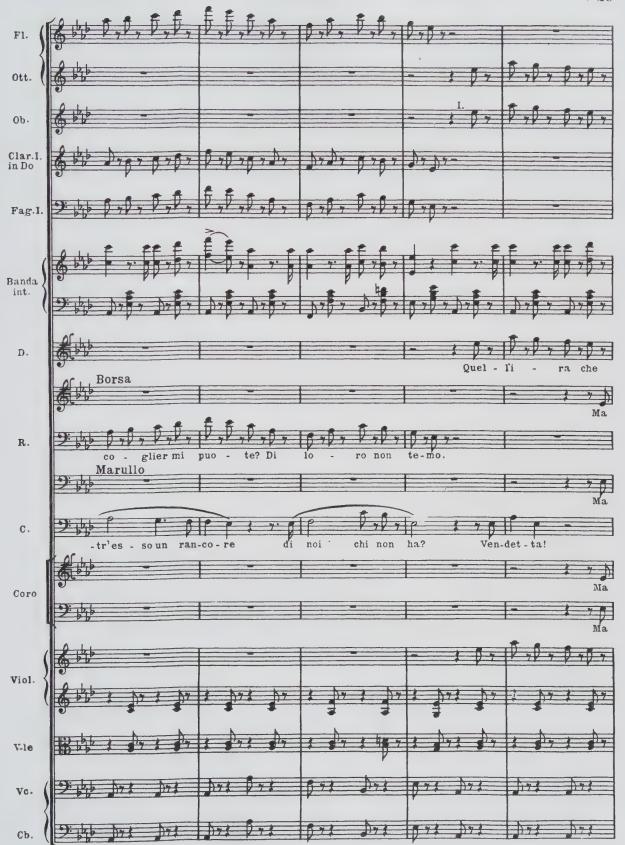
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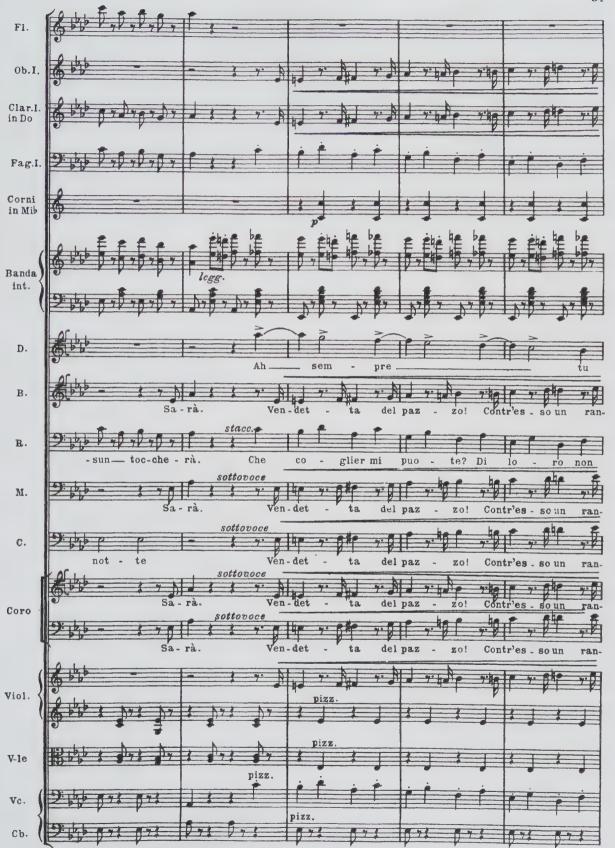
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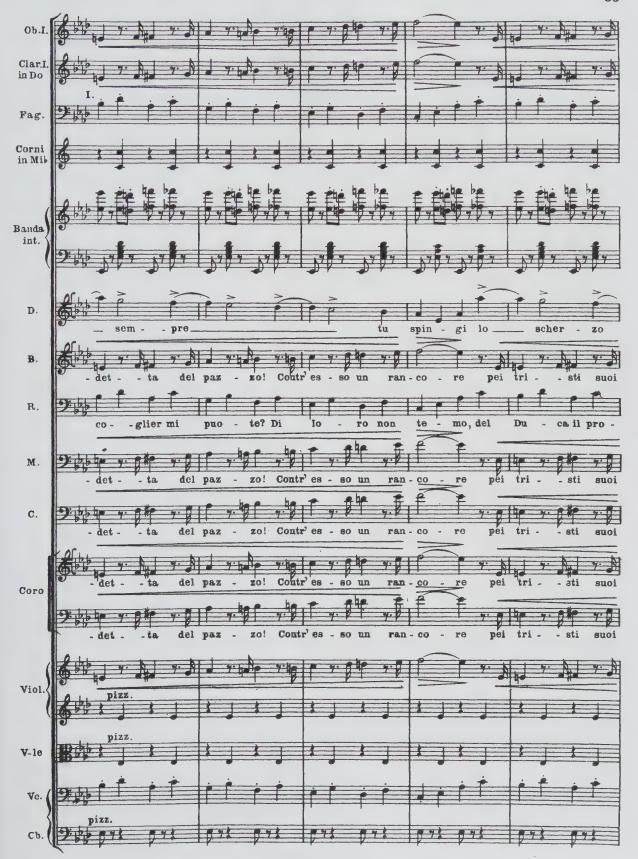




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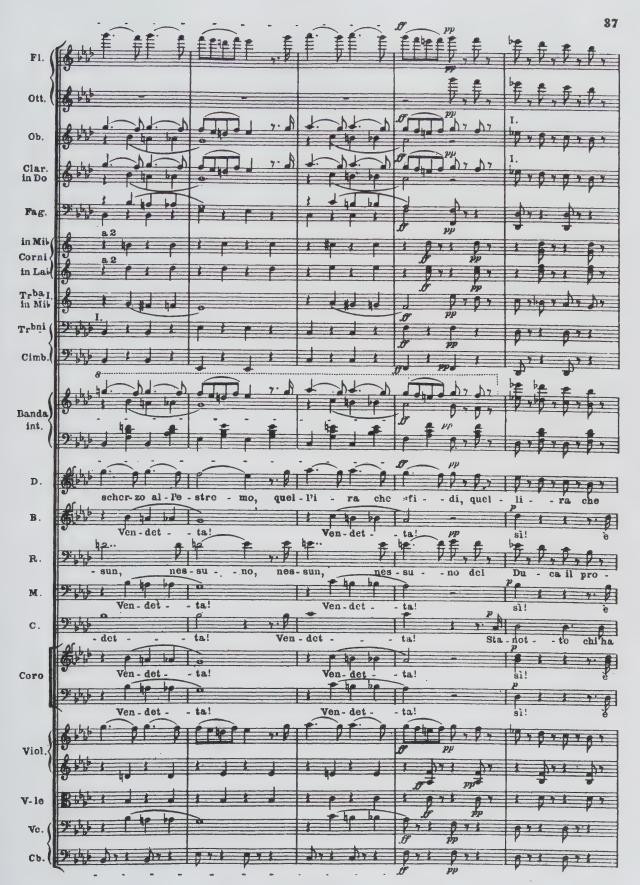
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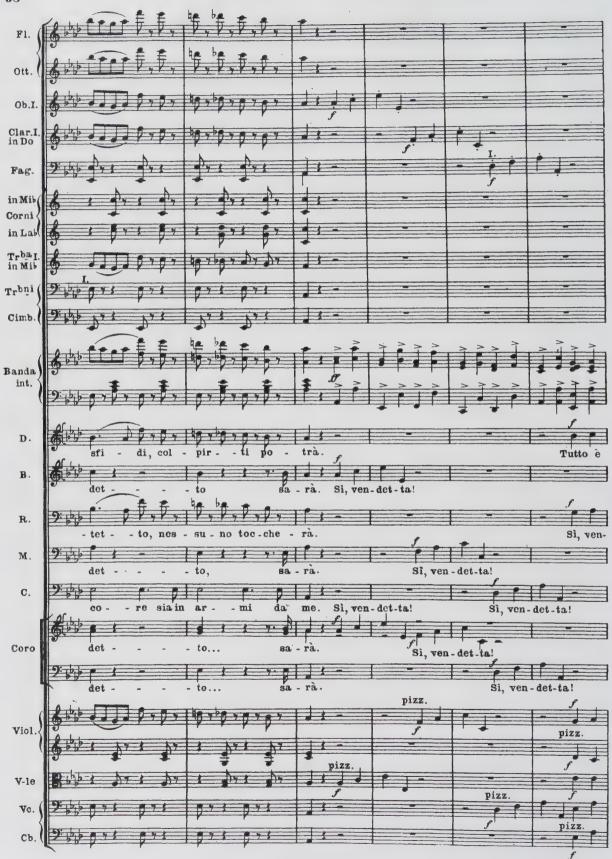
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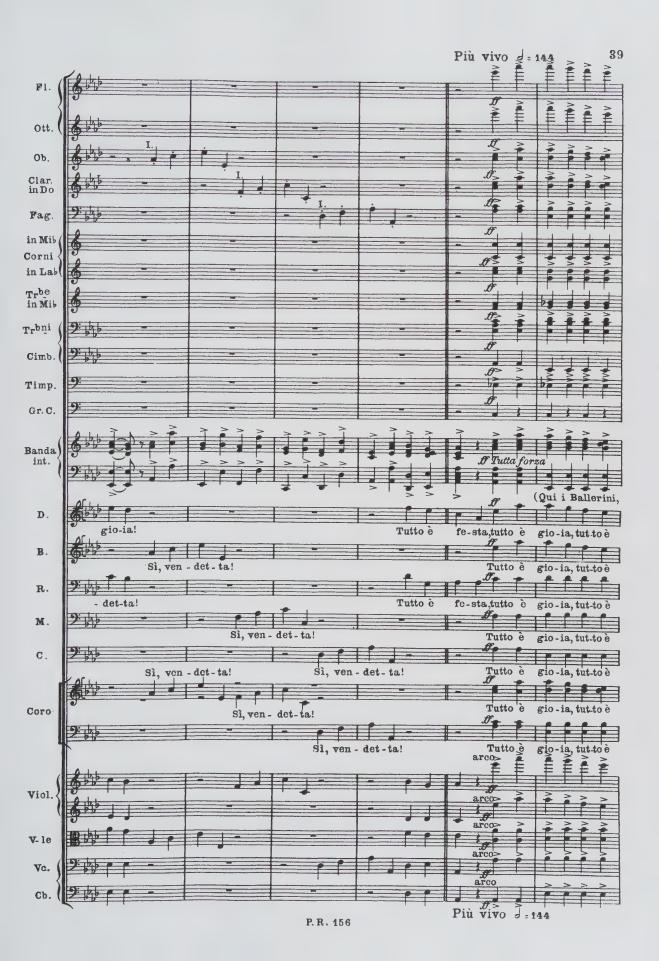
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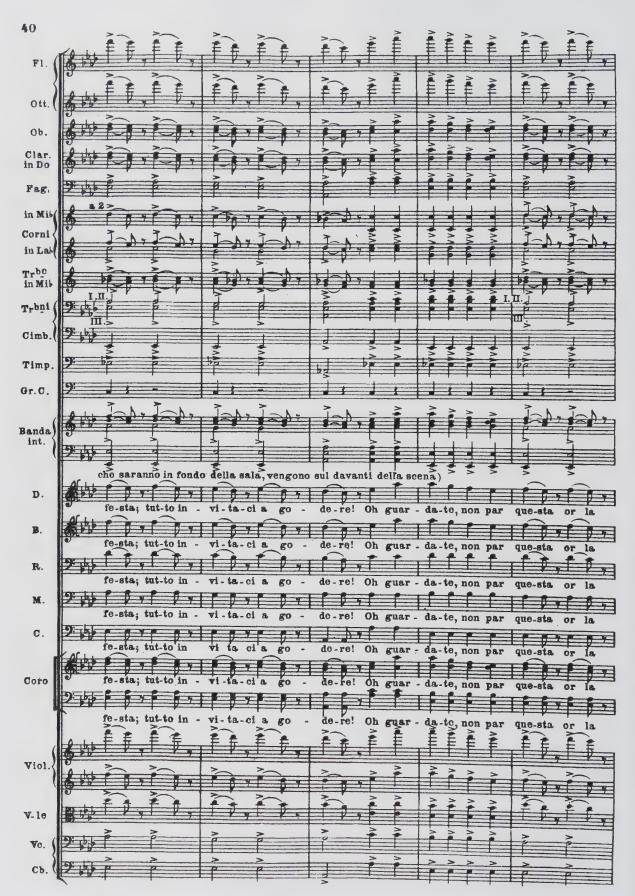


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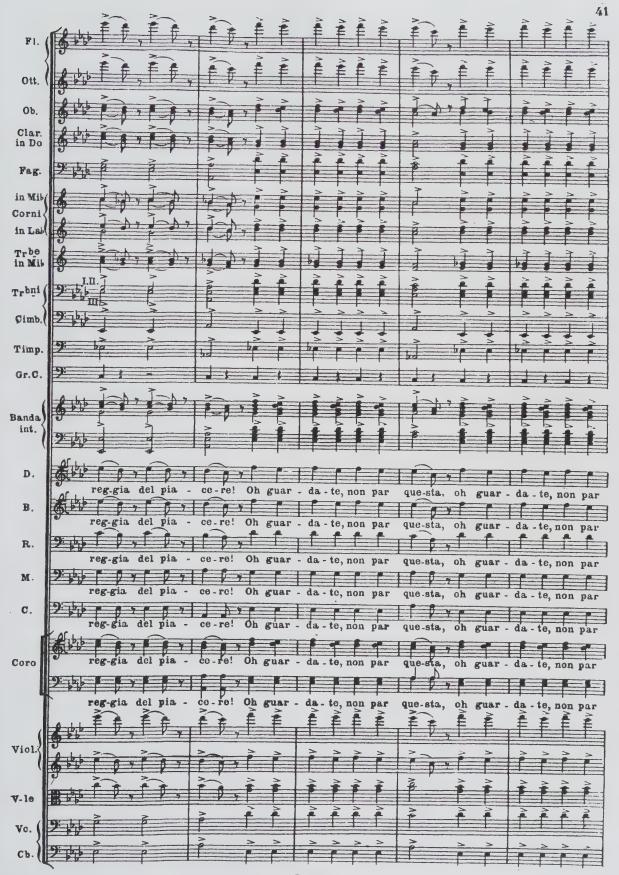


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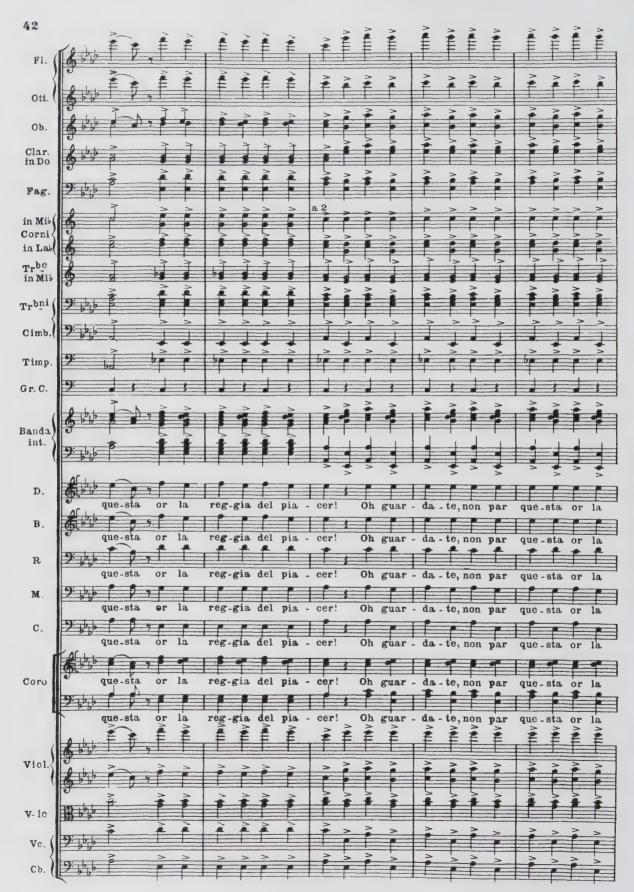




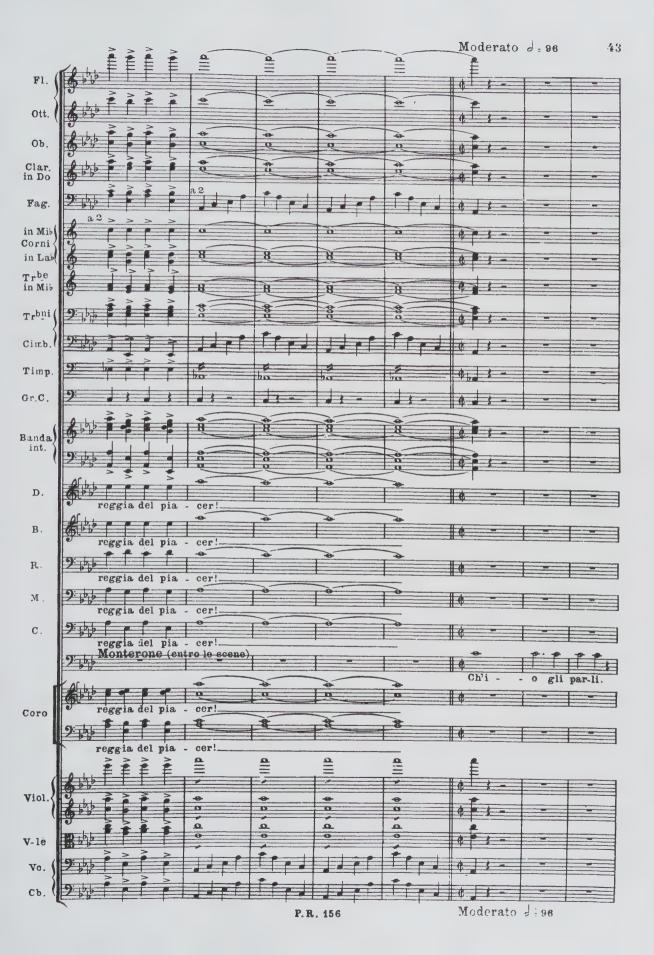
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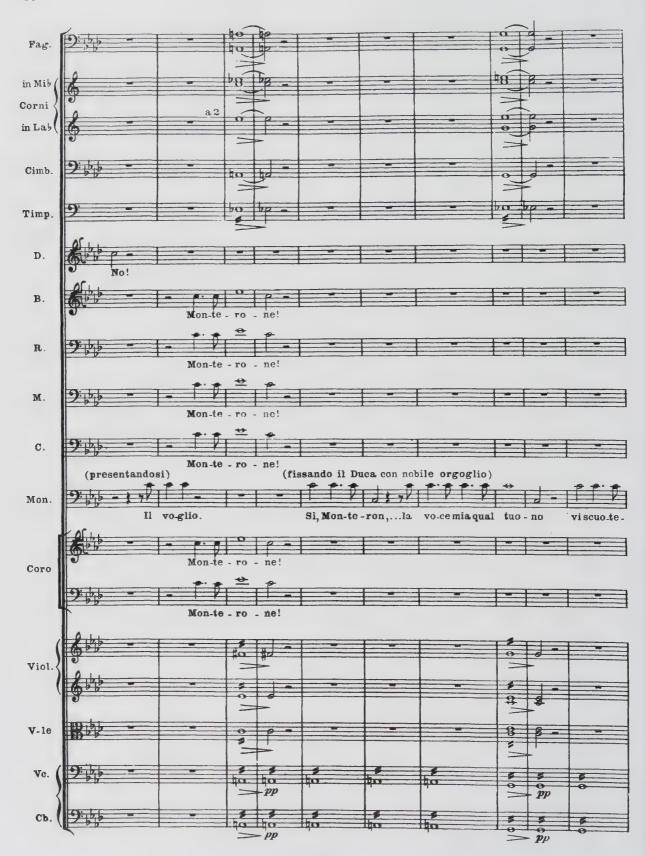


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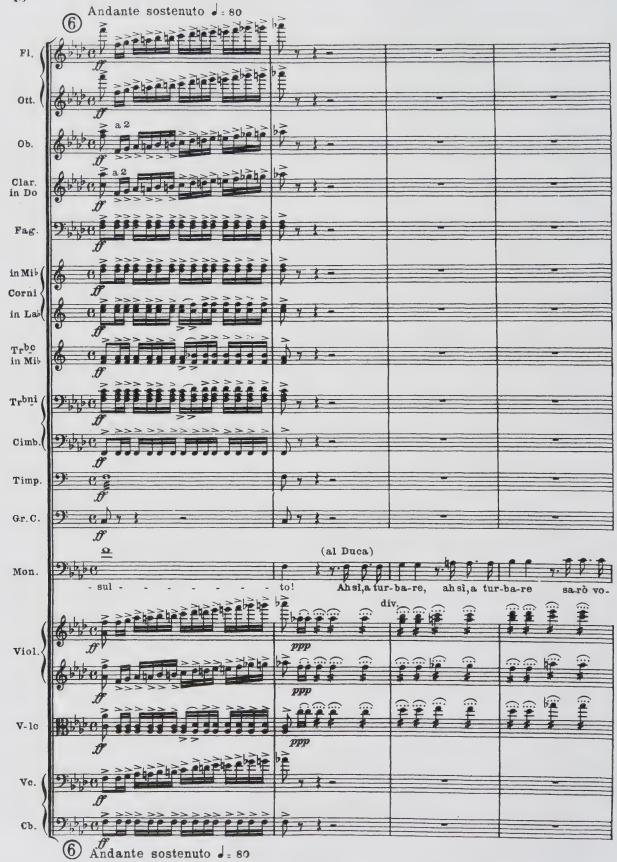


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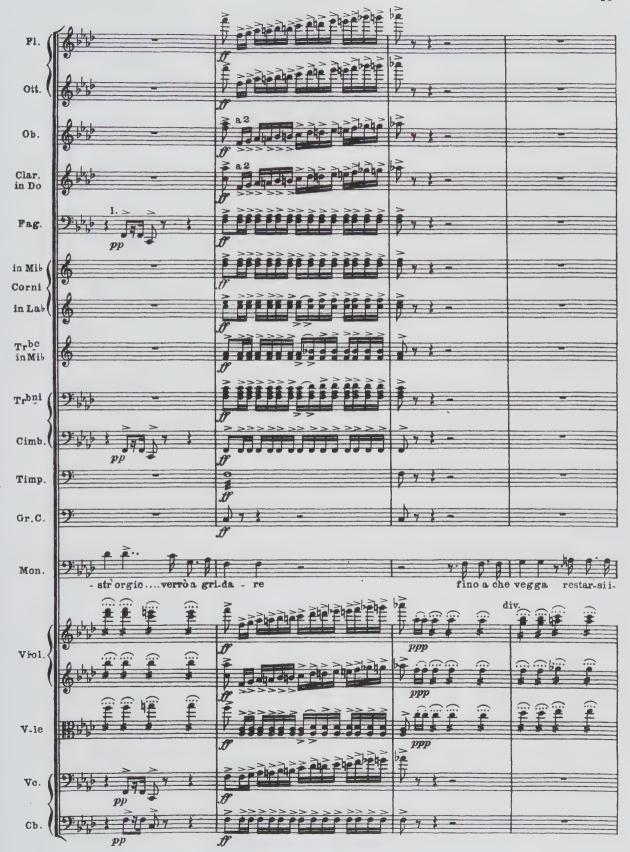




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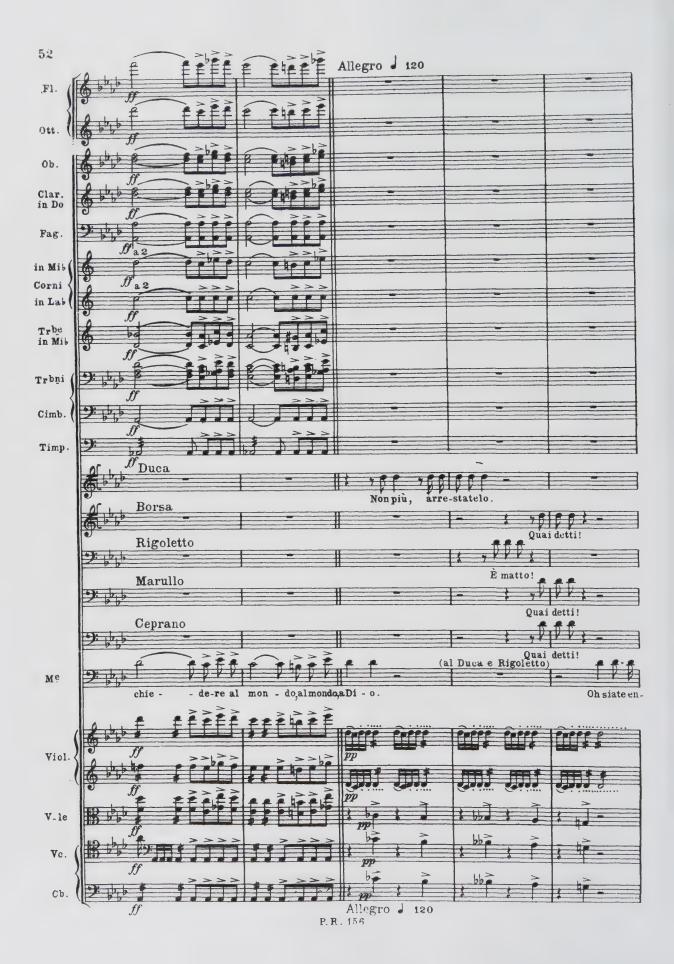
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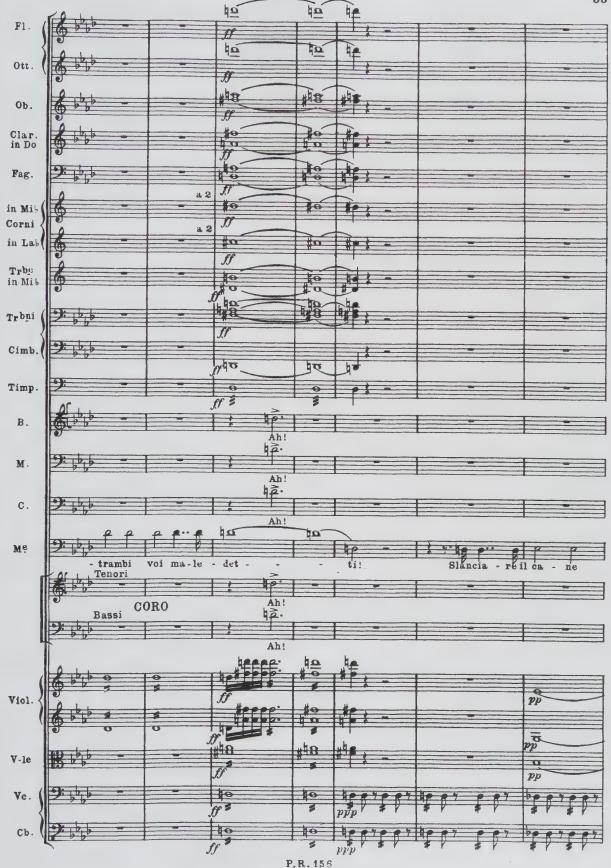


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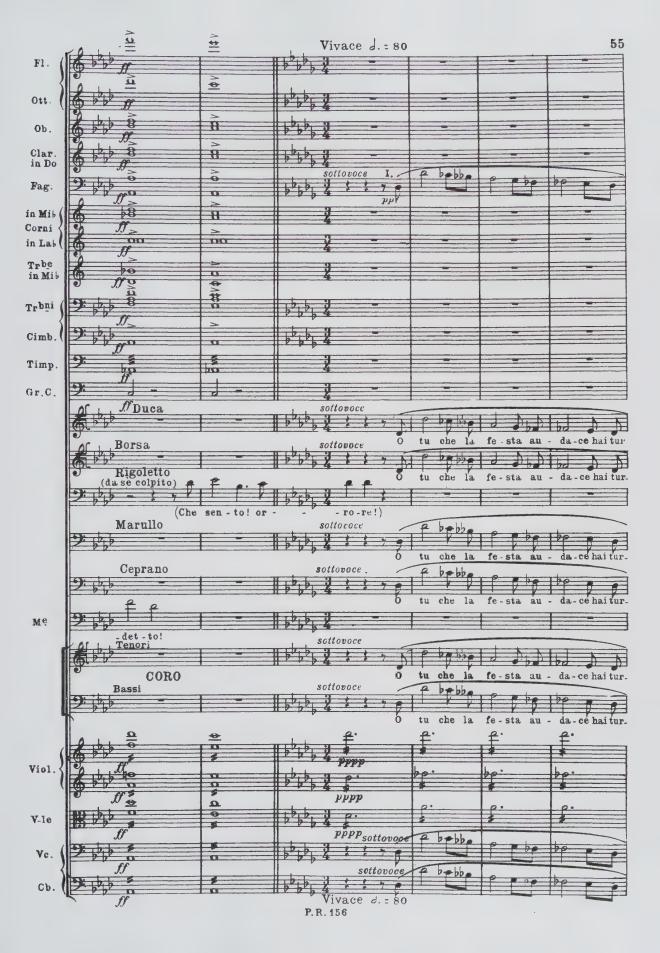
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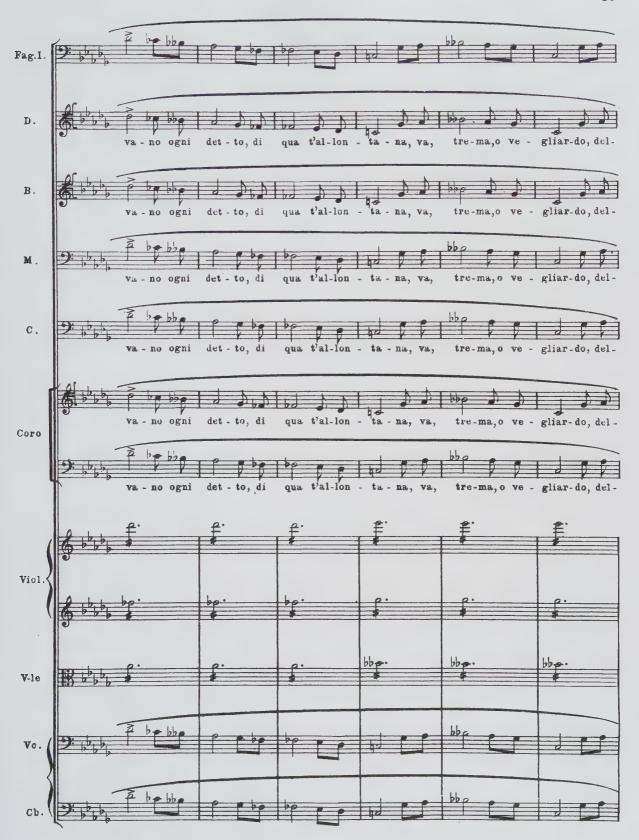




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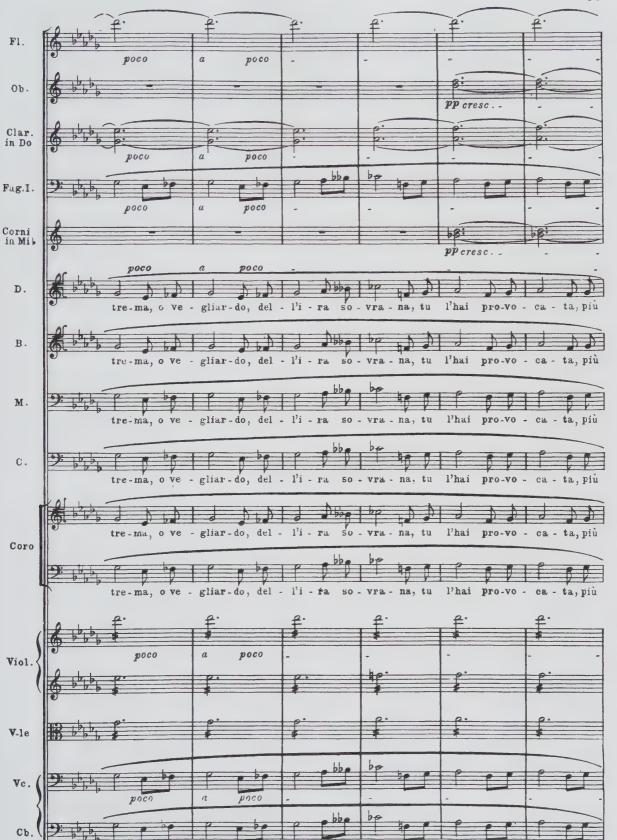




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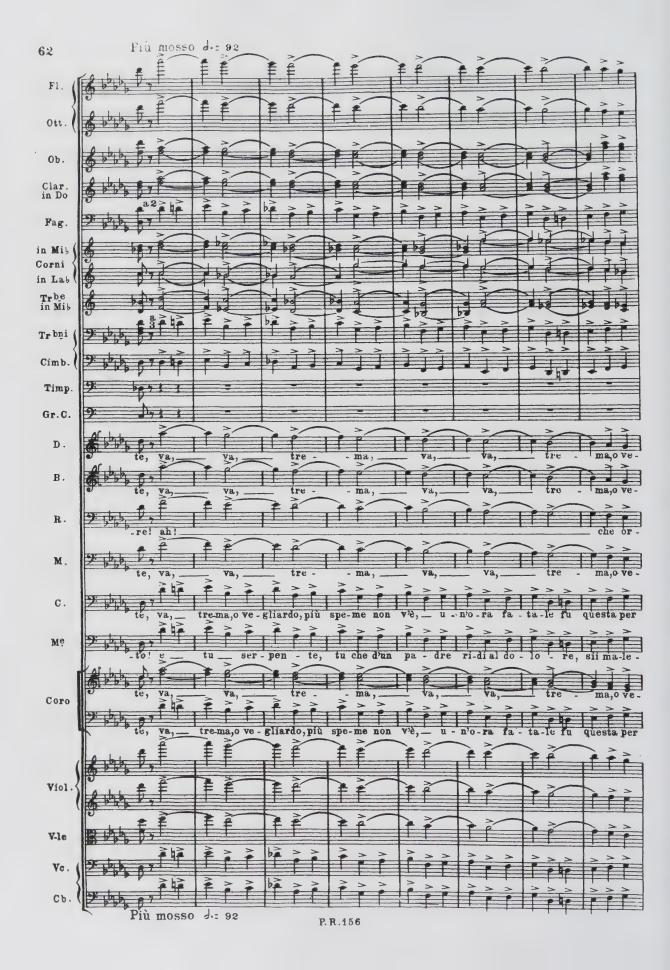


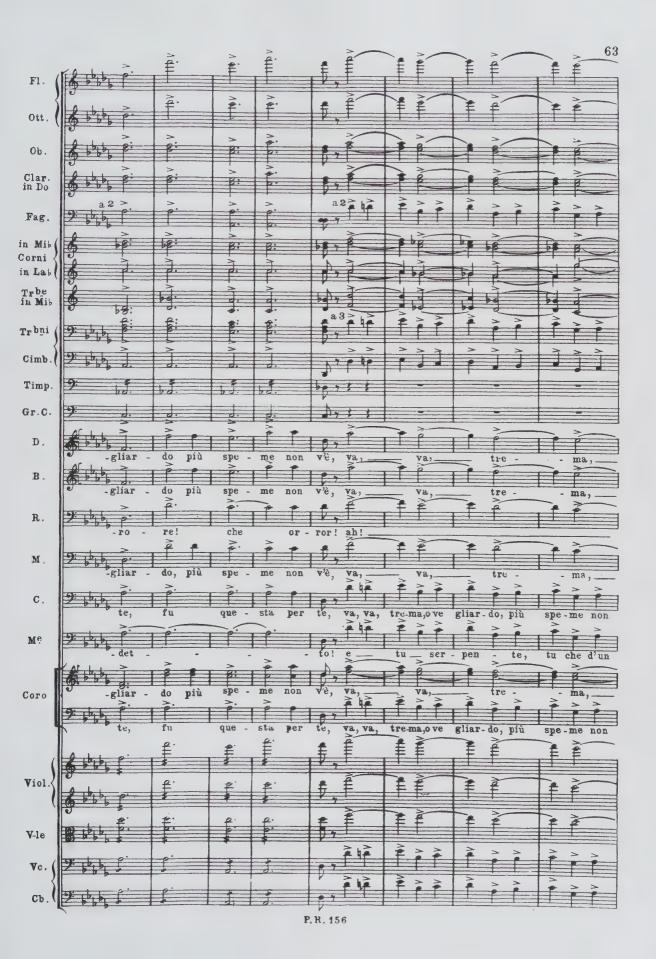
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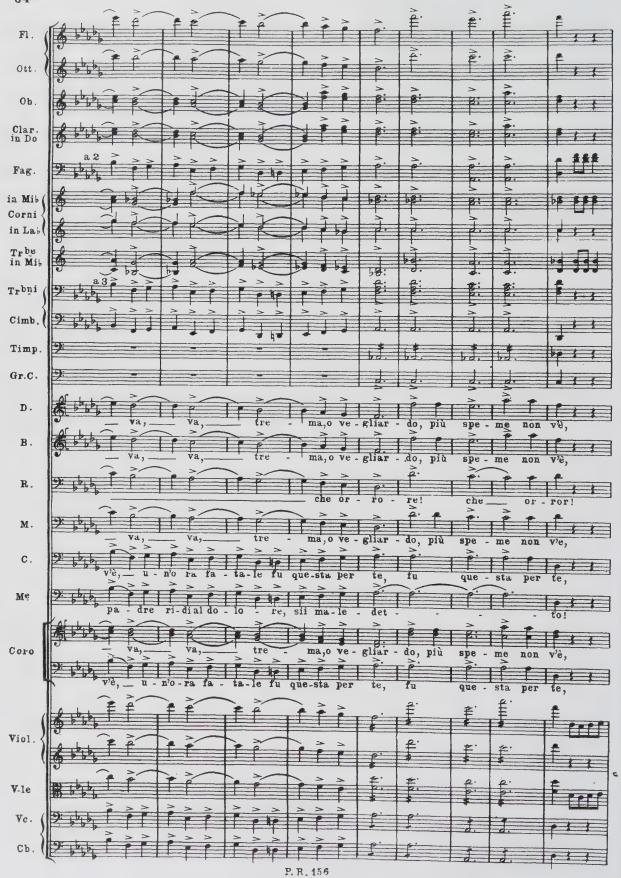


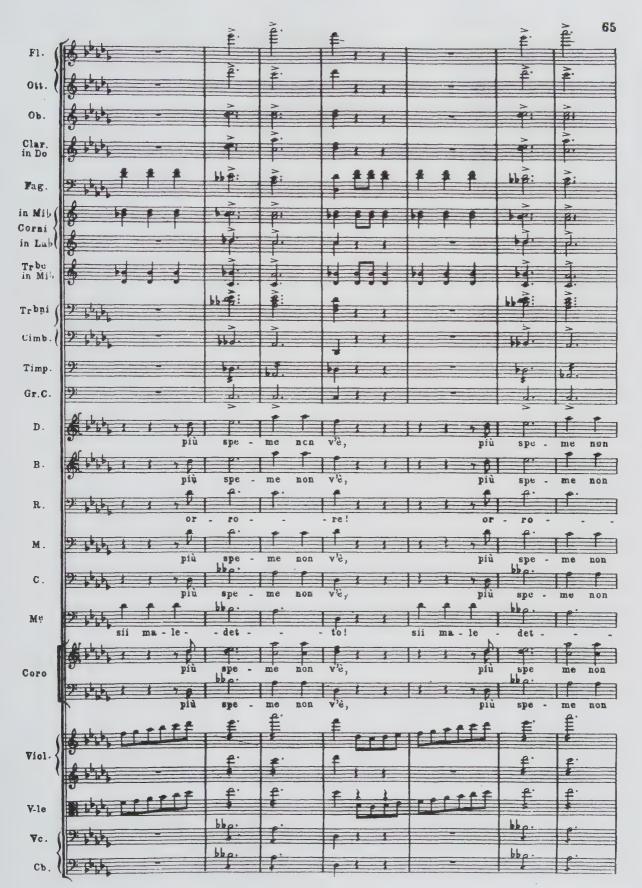
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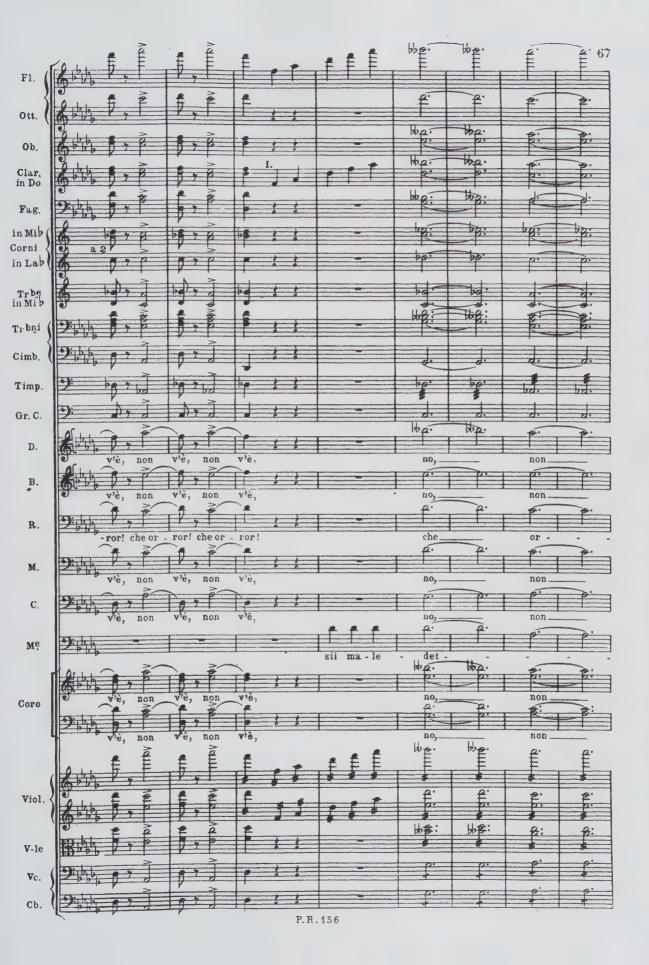




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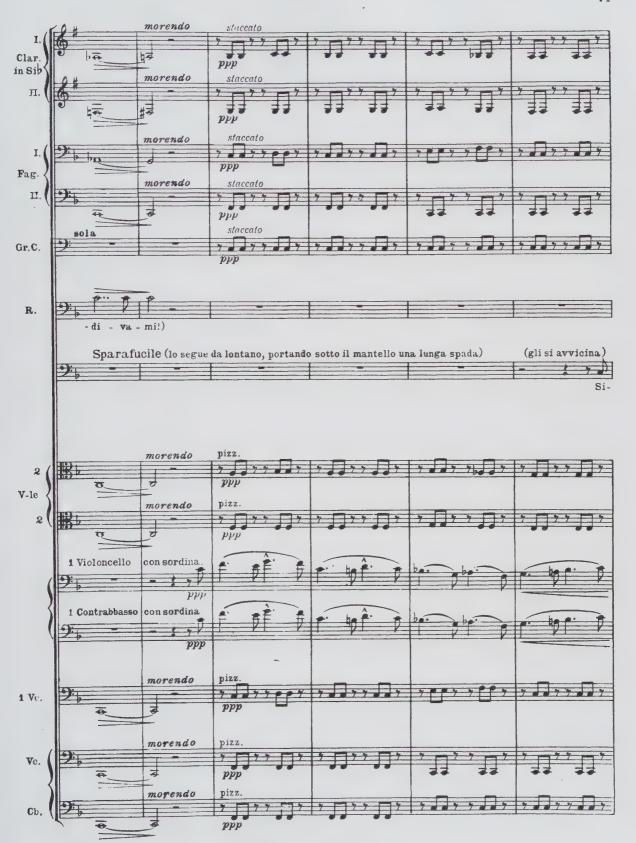
Nº 3. Duetto

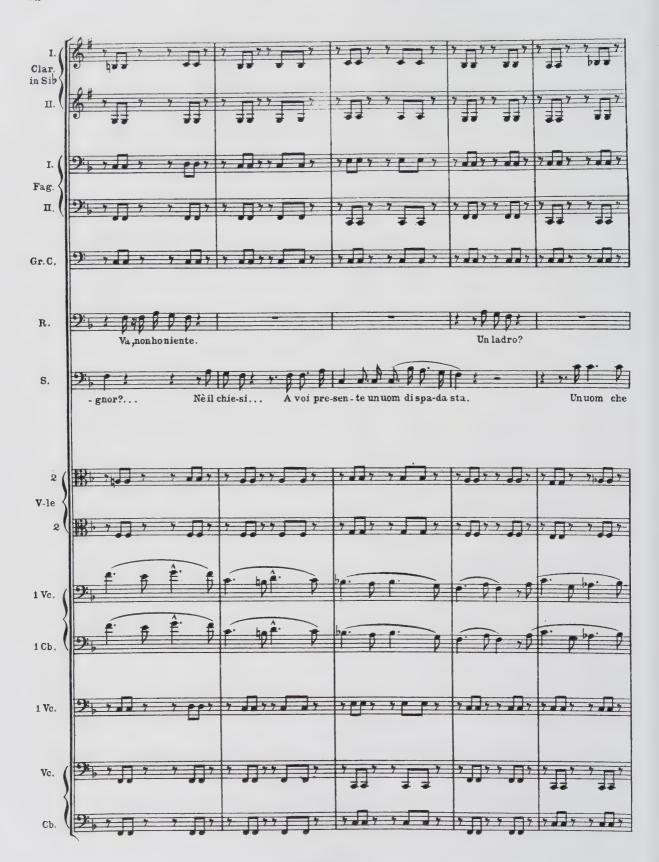
Rigoletto e Sparafucile L'estremità più deserta d'una via cieca.

A sinistra una casa di discreta apparenza con una piccola corte circondata da muro. Nella corte un grosso ed alto albero ed un sedile di marmo; nel muro una porta che mette alla strada; sopra il muro un terrazzo praticabile, sostenuto da arcate. La porta del primo piano dà sul detto terrazzo, a cui si ascende per una scala di fronte. A destra della via è il muro altissimo dei giardino, e un fianco del palazzo di Ceprano. È notte.

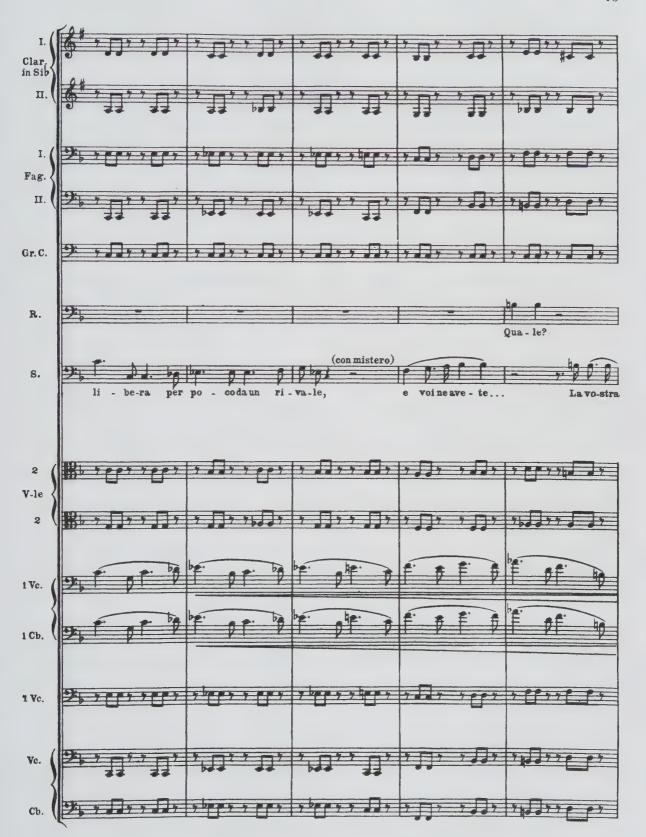


P.R. 156



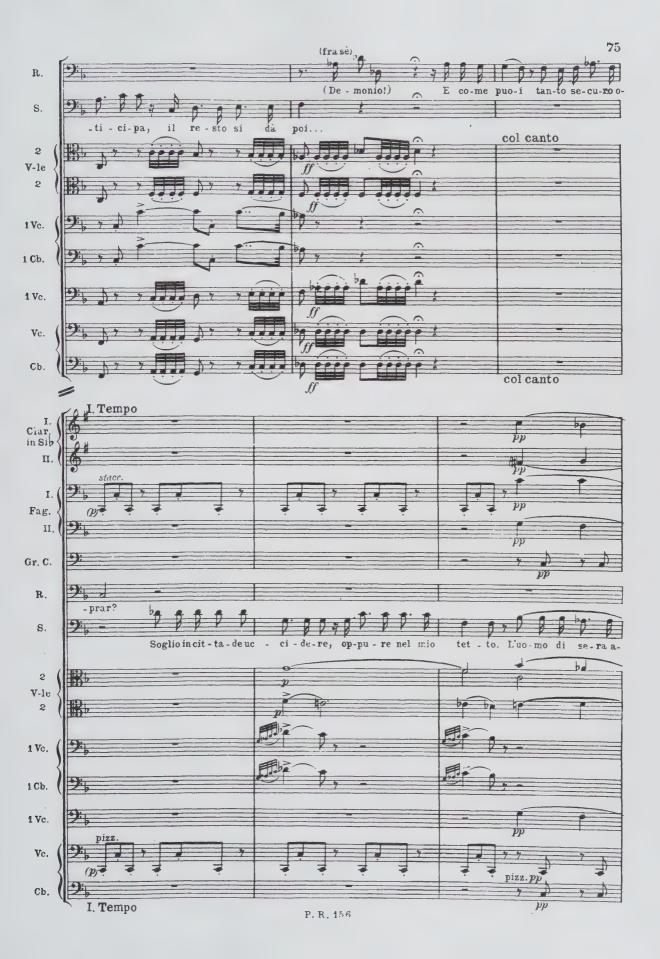


P. R. 156



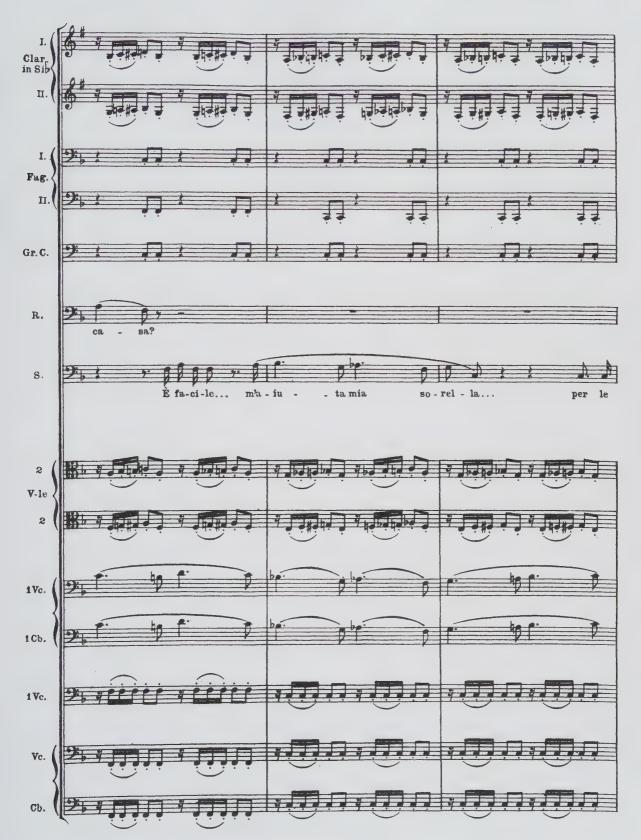


P. R. 156





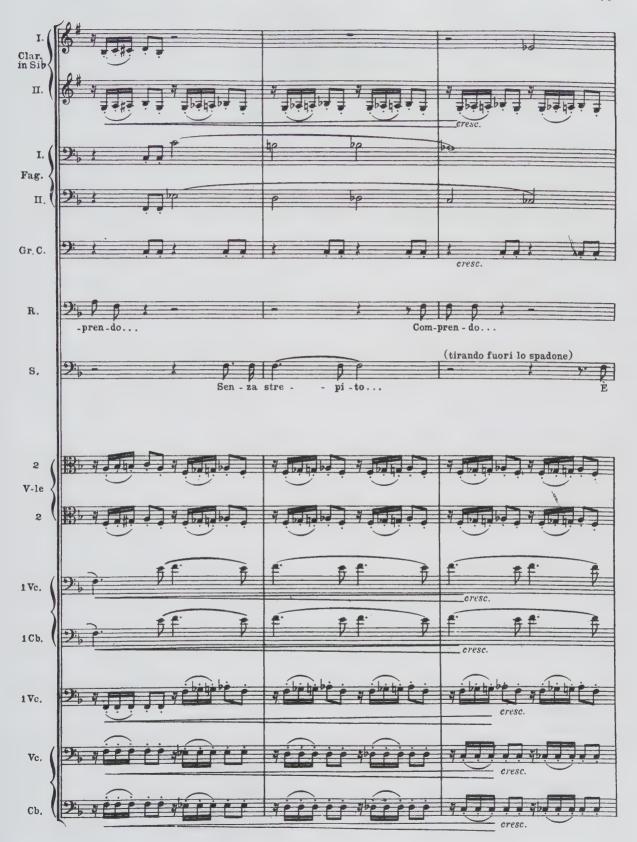
P. R. 156



P.R.156



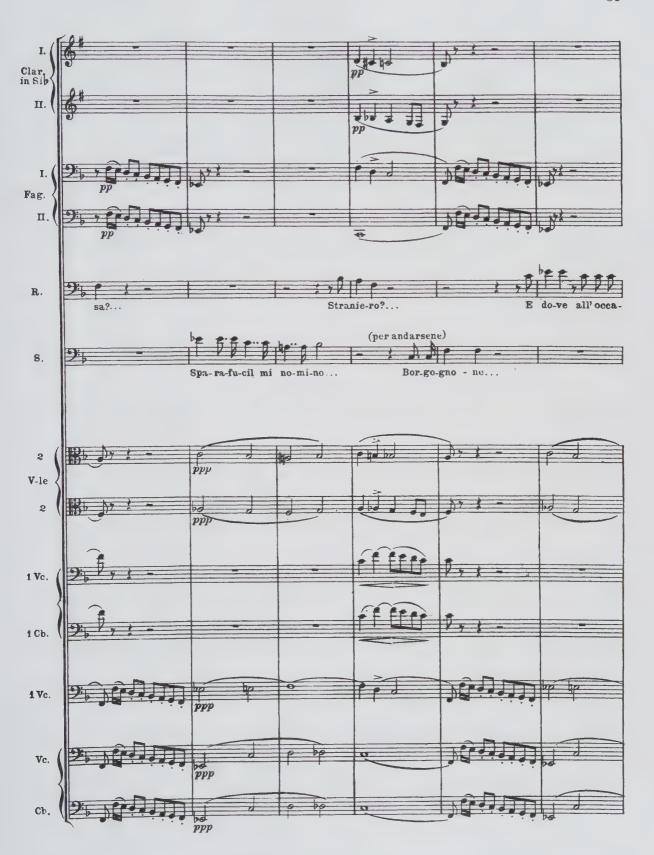
P.R. 156



P. R. 156



P.R. 156



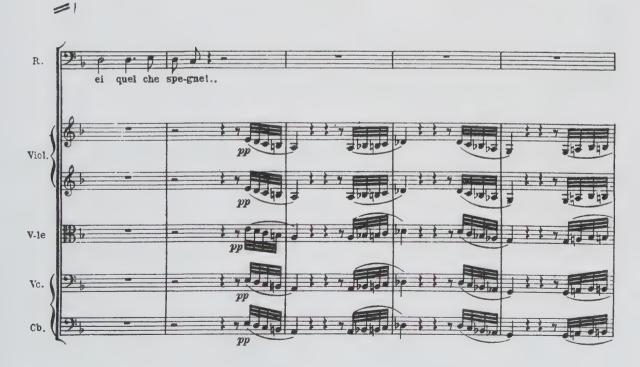
P.R.156



P.R. 156

Nº 4. Scena e Duetto Gilda e Rigoletto







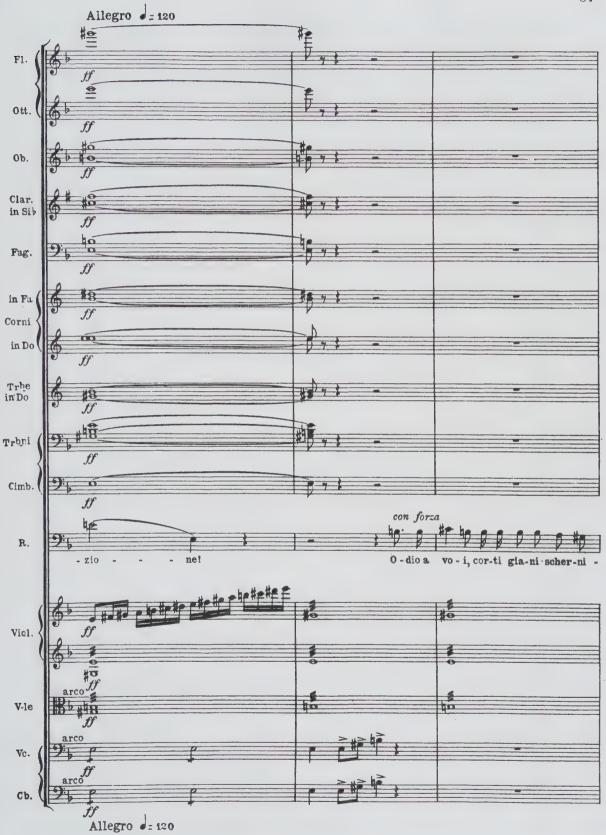
P. R. 156



P. R. 156



P. R. 156



P.R. 156

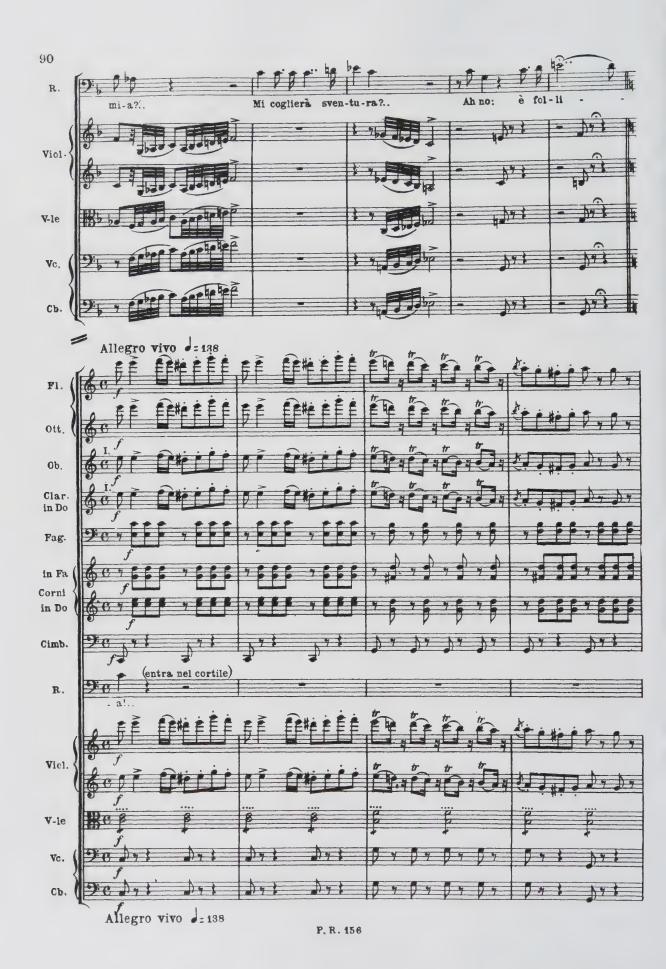


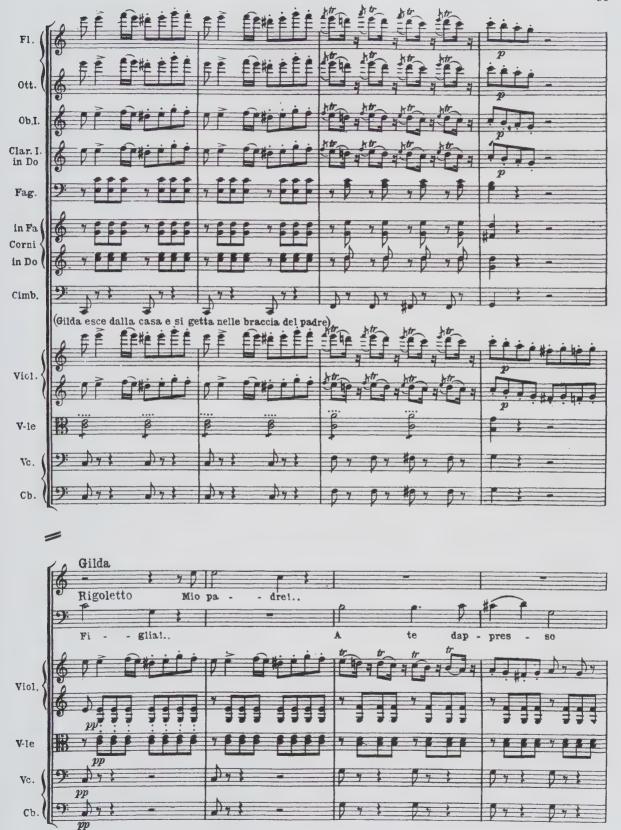


P. R. 156



P.R. 156



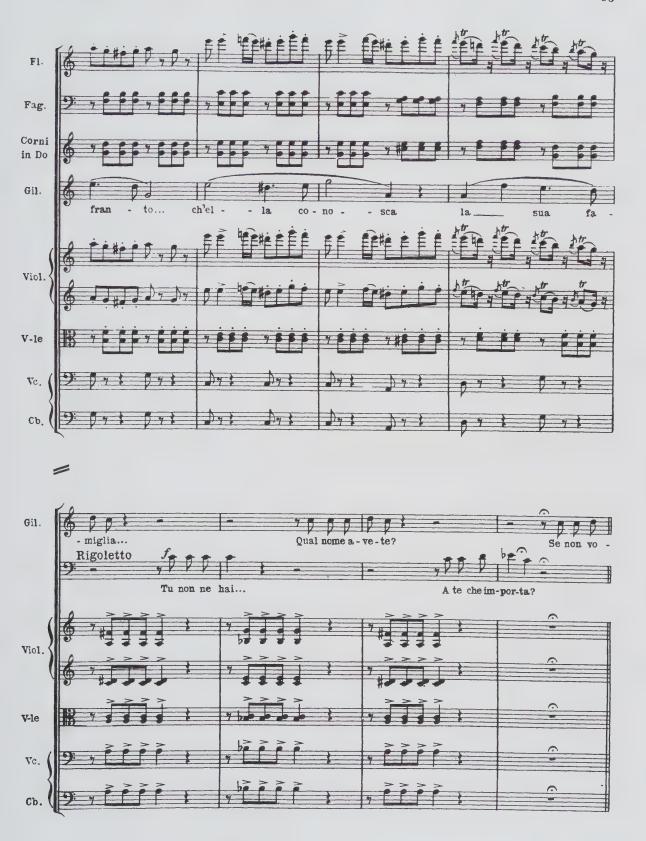


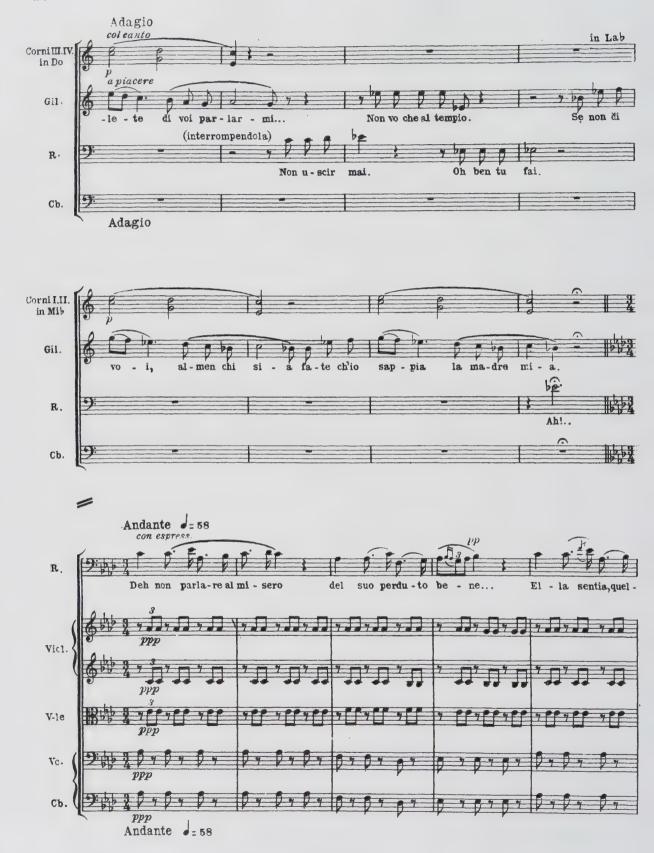




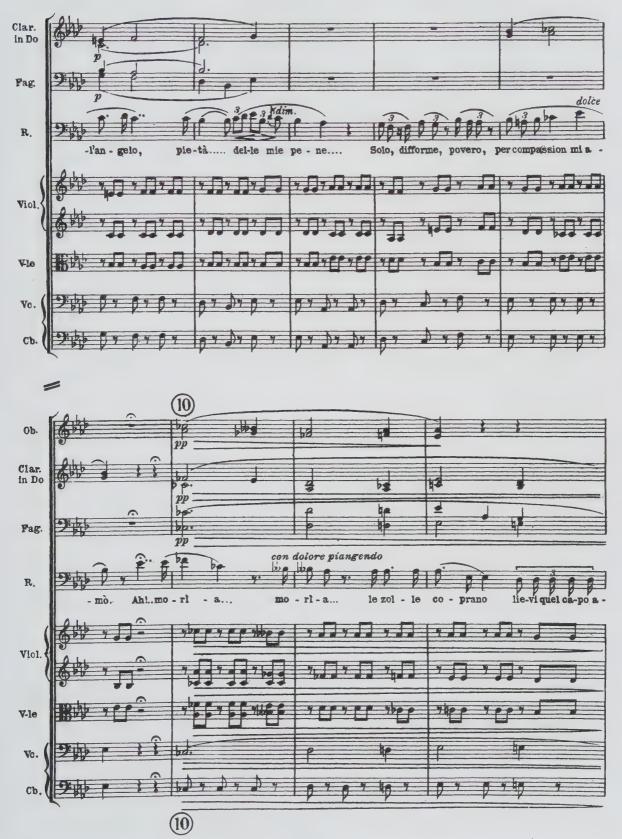
P. R. 156





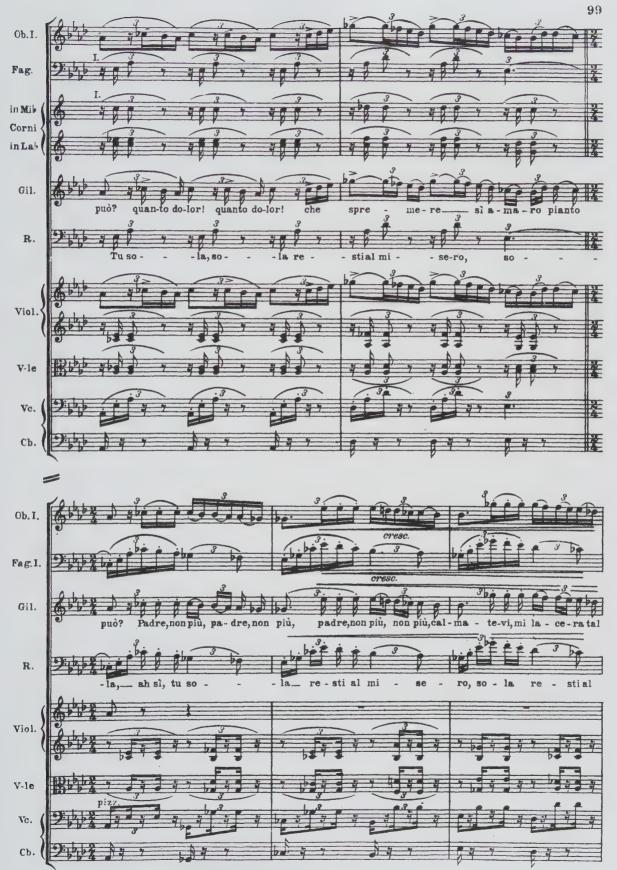


P.R. 156

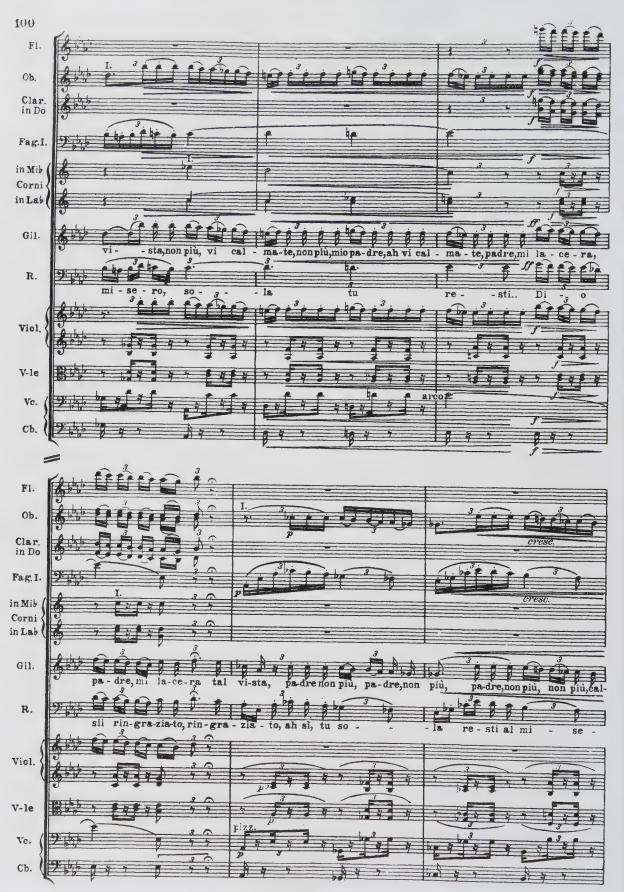


P.R. 156

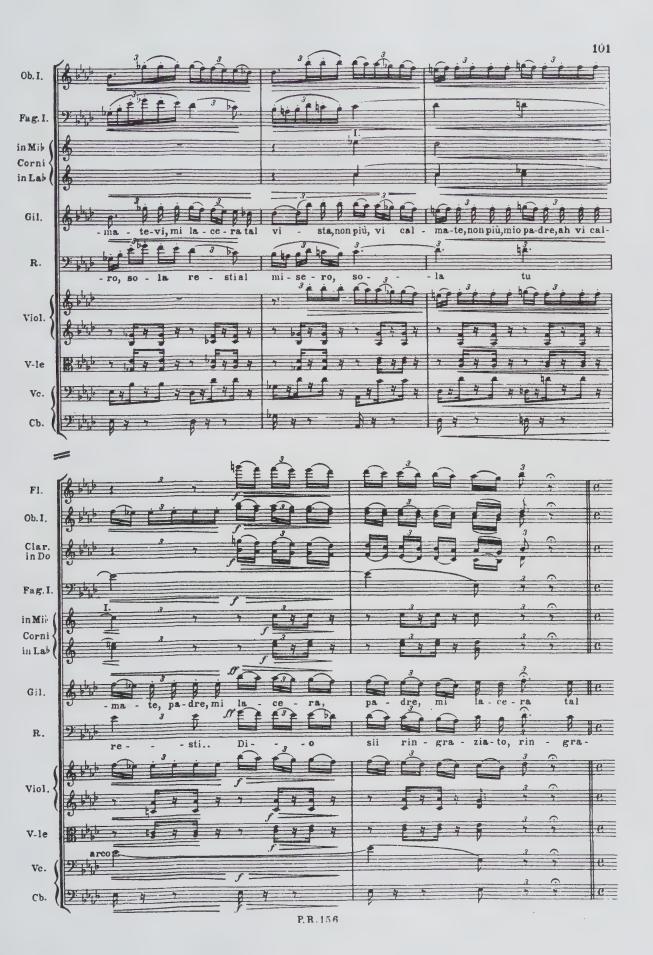




P.R. 156



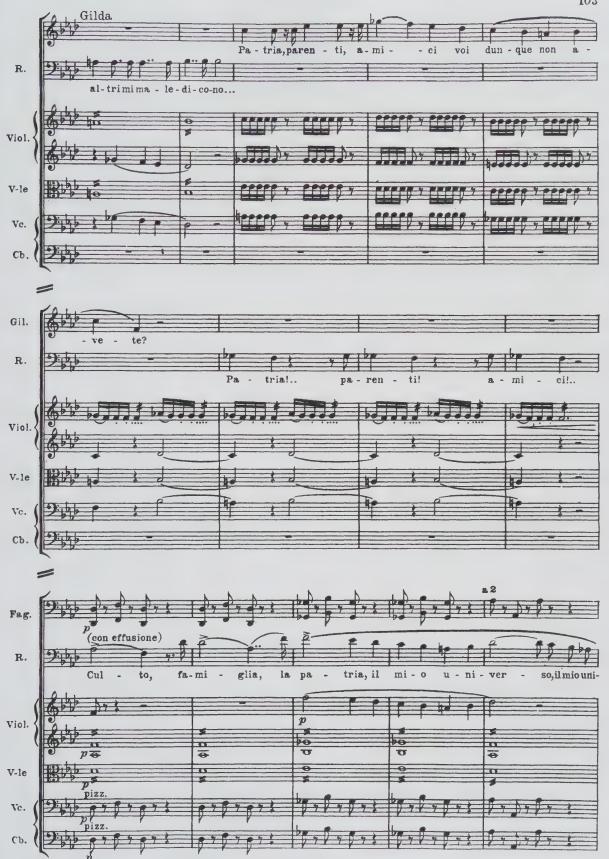
P.R.156







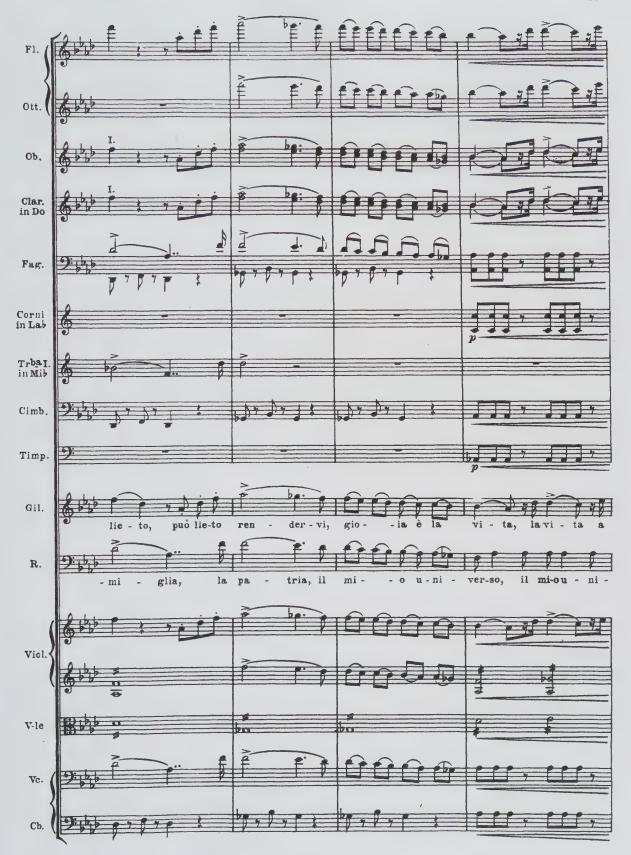




P. R. 156



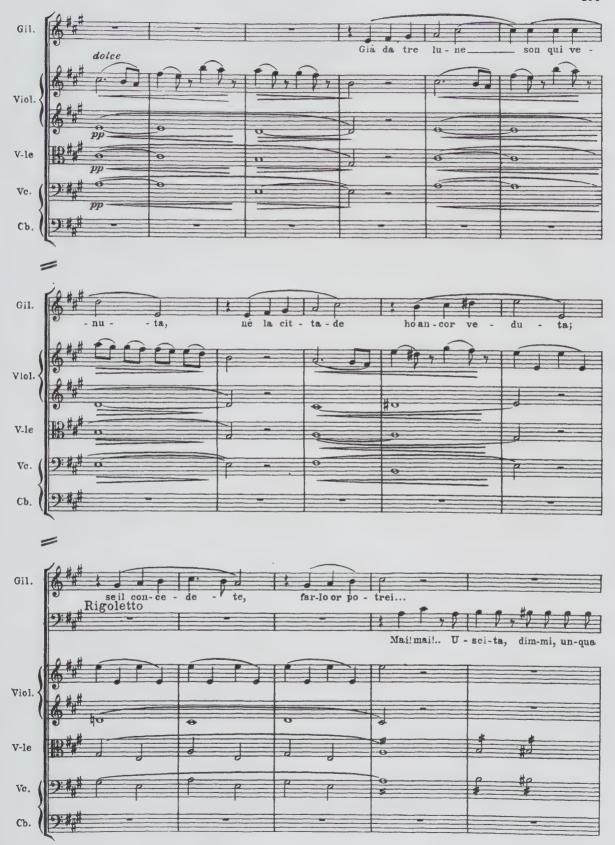
P. R. 156



P.R. 156

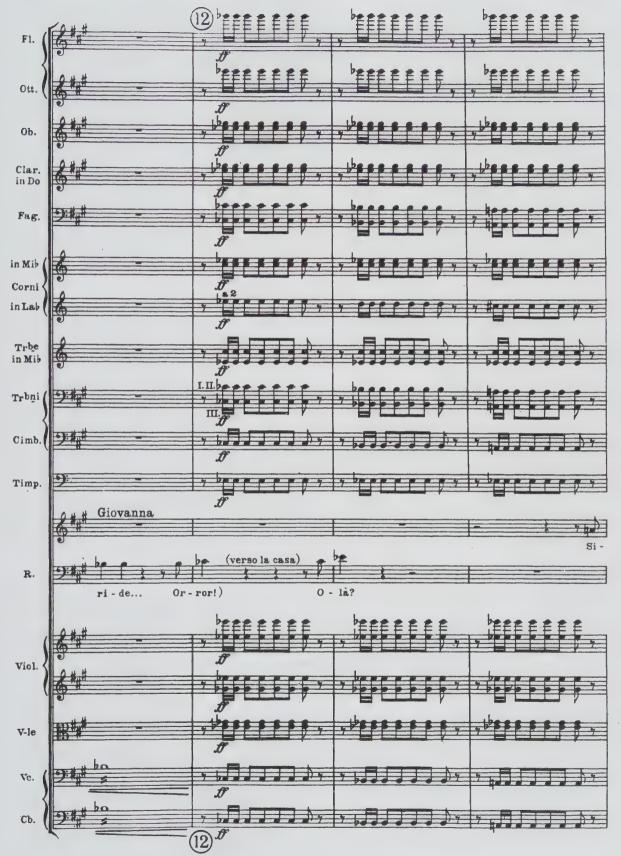


P. R. 456

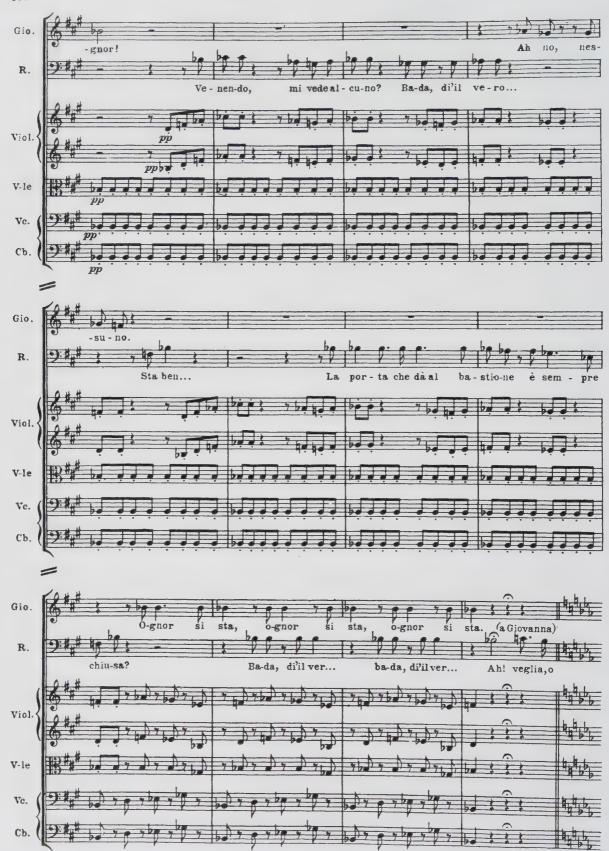


P.R.156

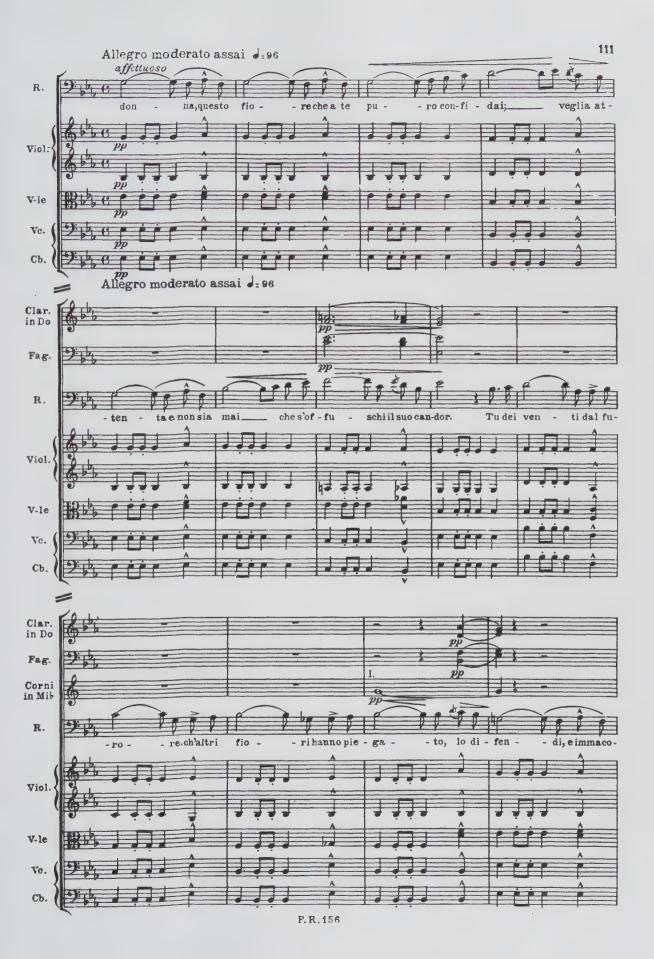


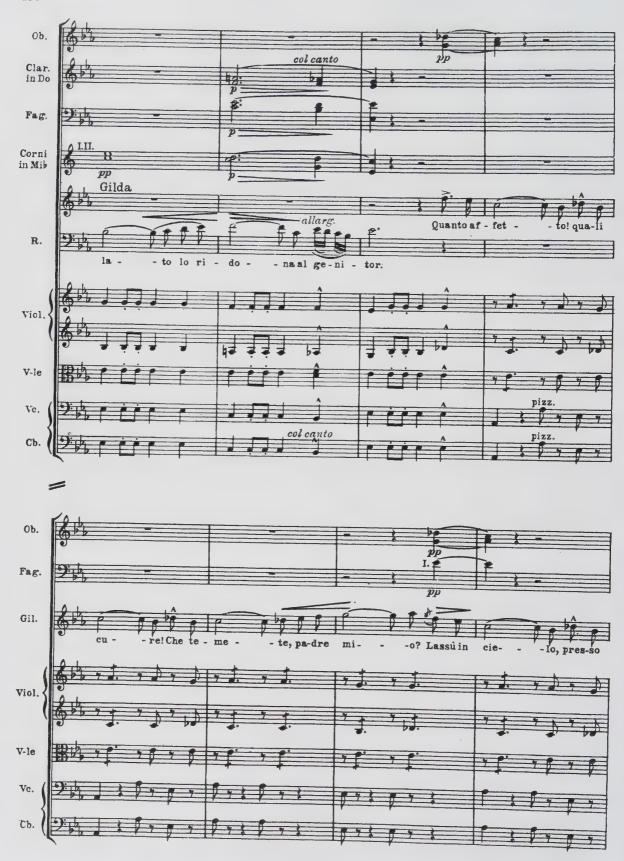


P. R. 156



P. R. 156





P. R. 156



P. R. 156

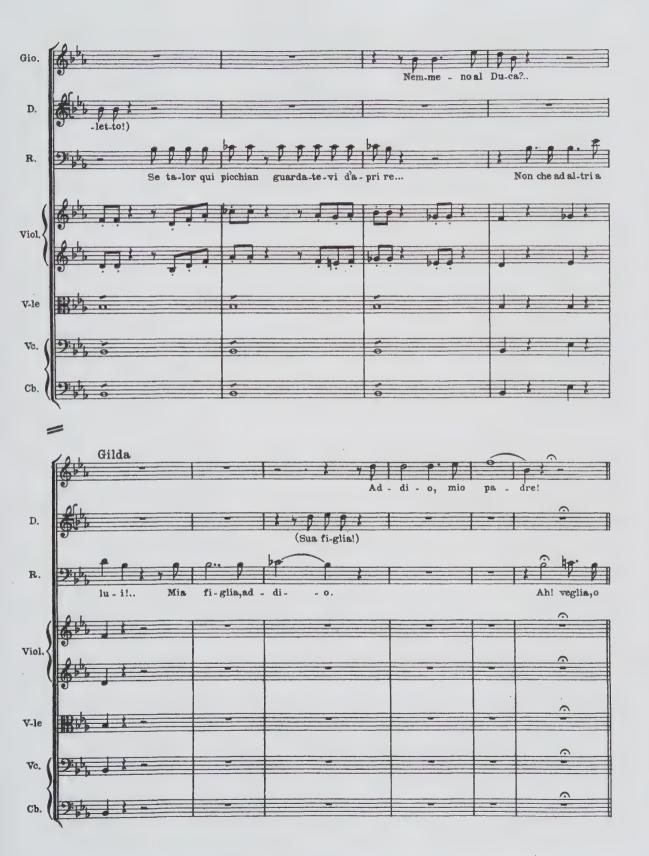




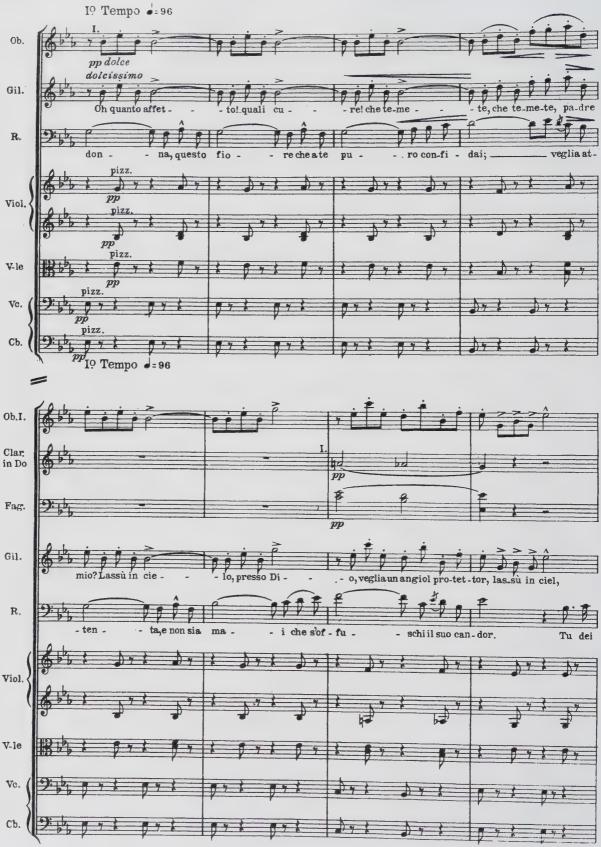
P.R. 156



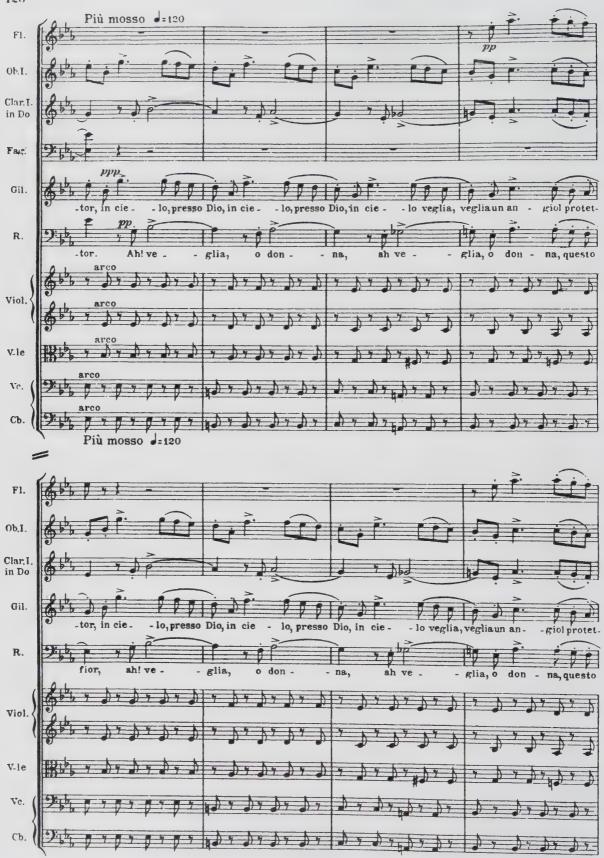
P.R. 156



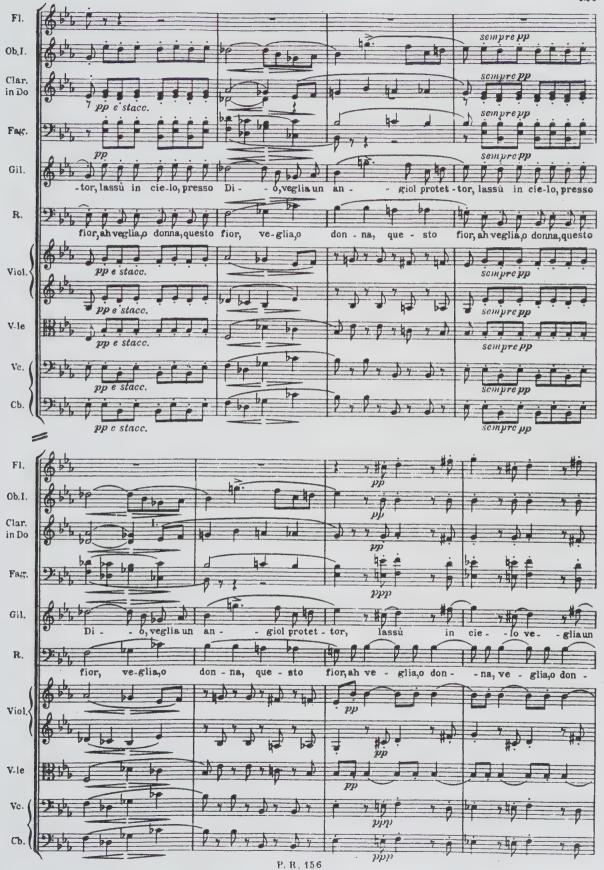
P. R. 156







P. R. 156





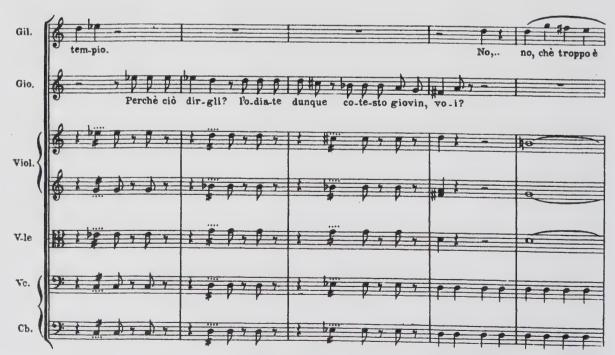
P.R.156



P.R. 156

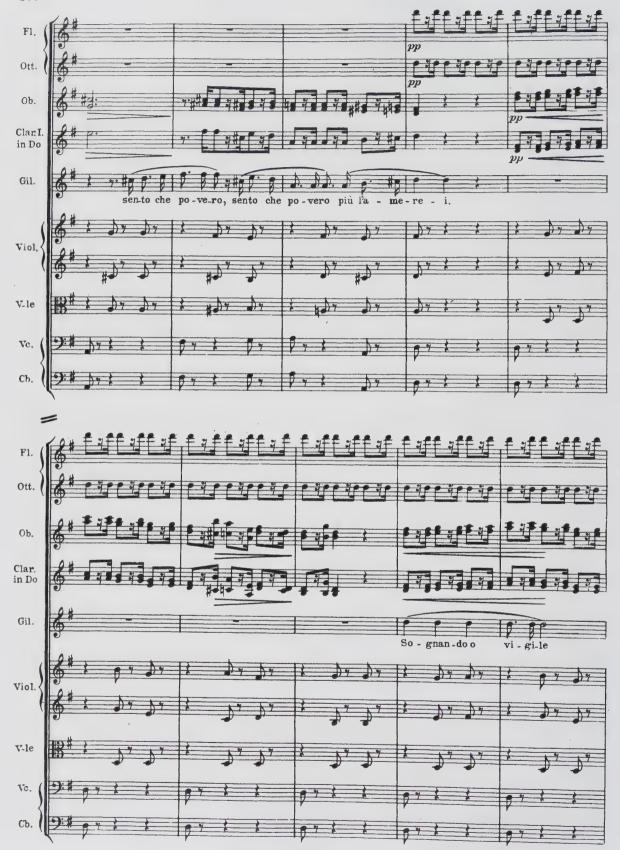
Nº 5. Scena e Duetto Gilda e Duca



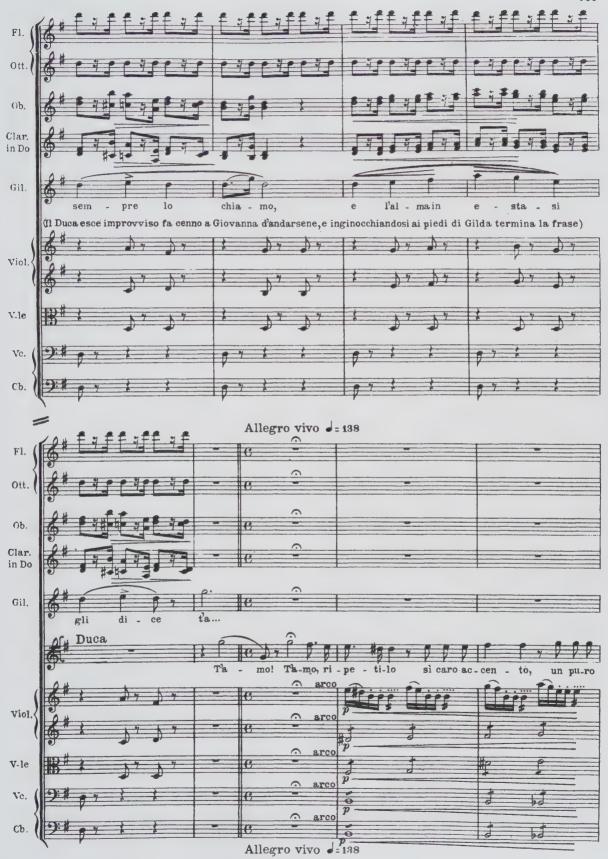




P.R.156



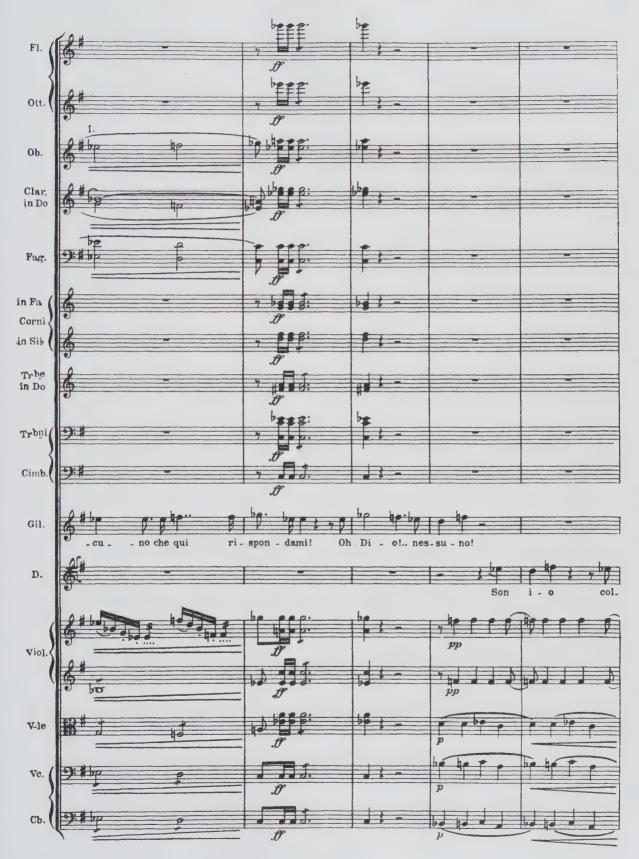
P.R.156



P. R. 156



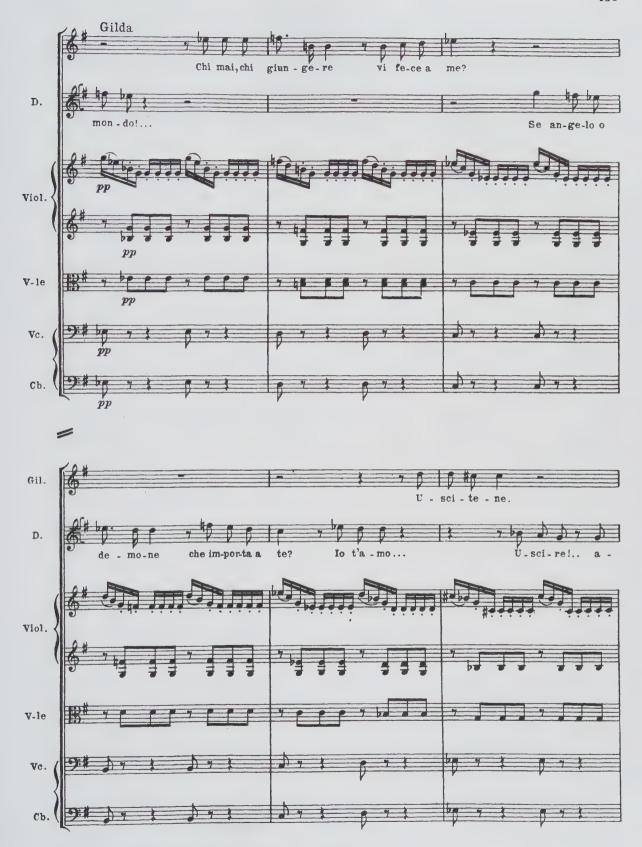
P. R. 156



P.R. 156



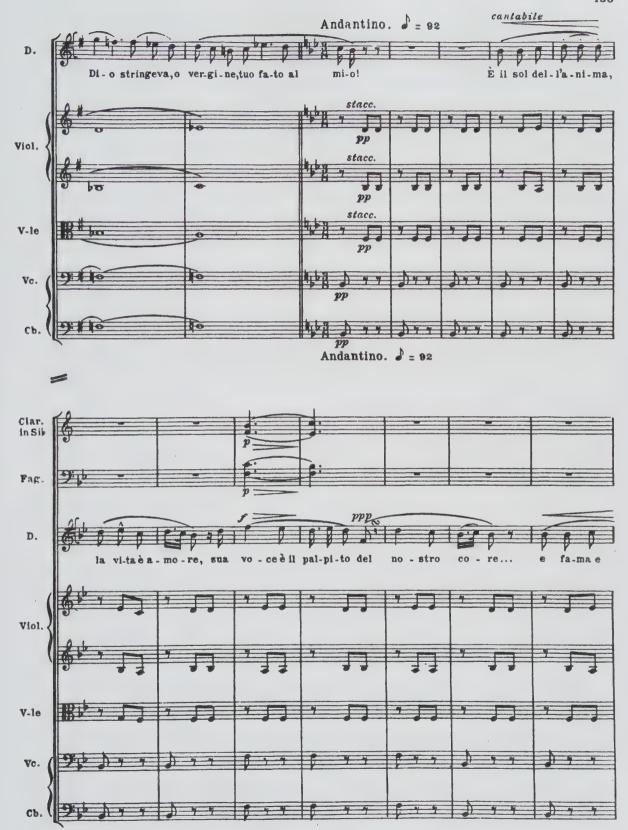
P.R.156



P. R. 156



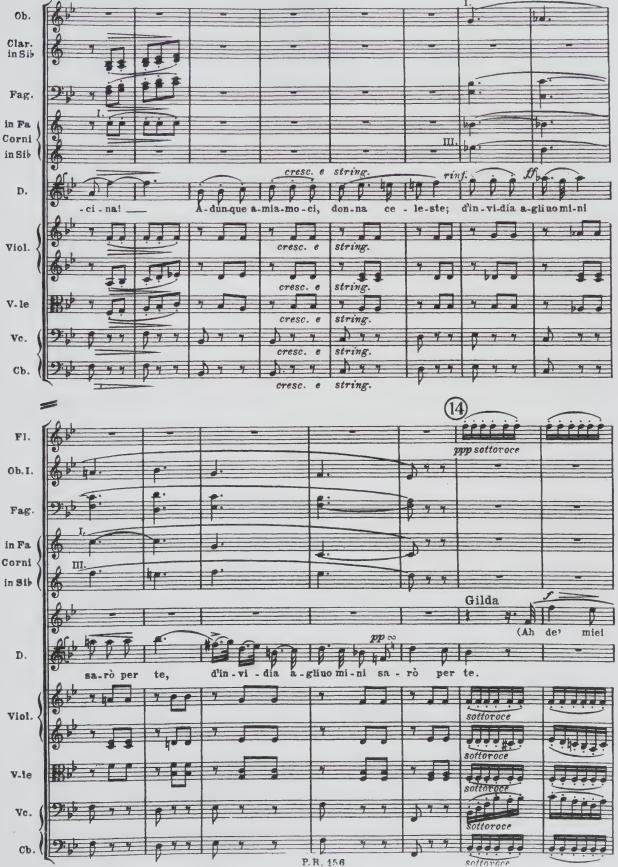
P.R.156





P. R. 156

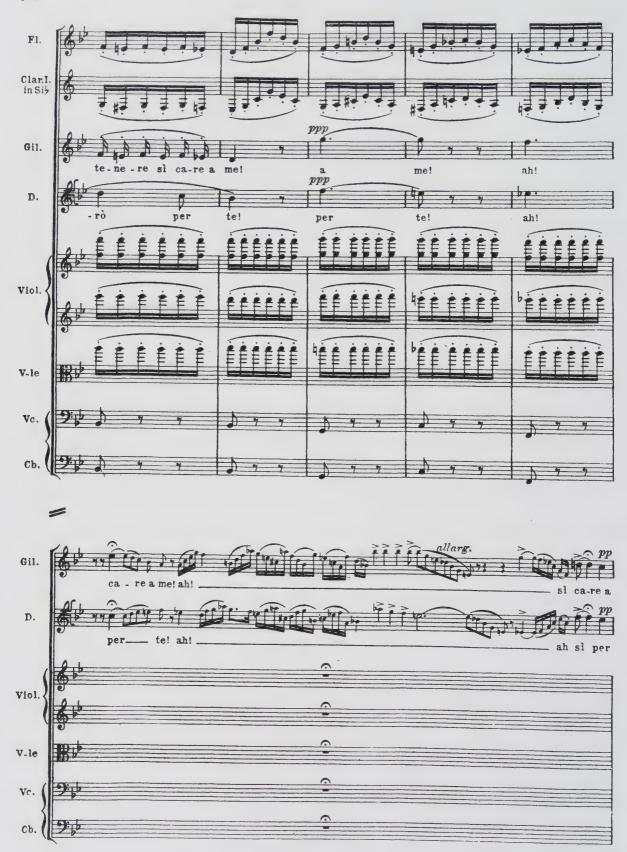






P.R. 156





P.R. 156



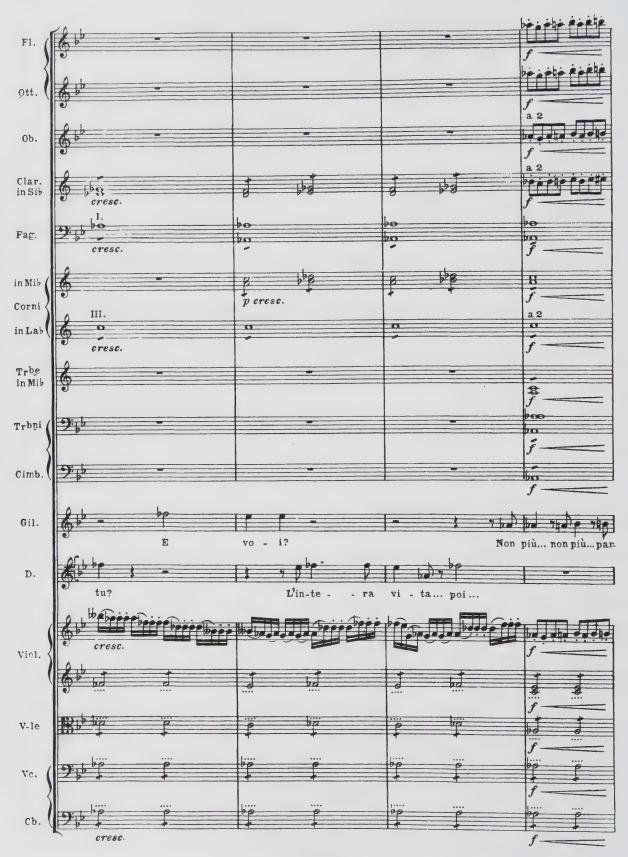
P. R. 156



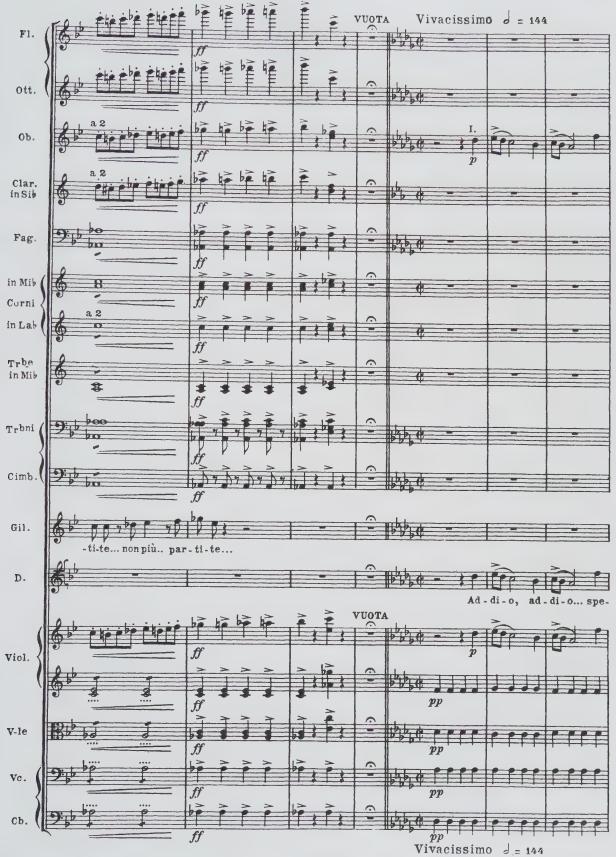
P. R. 156



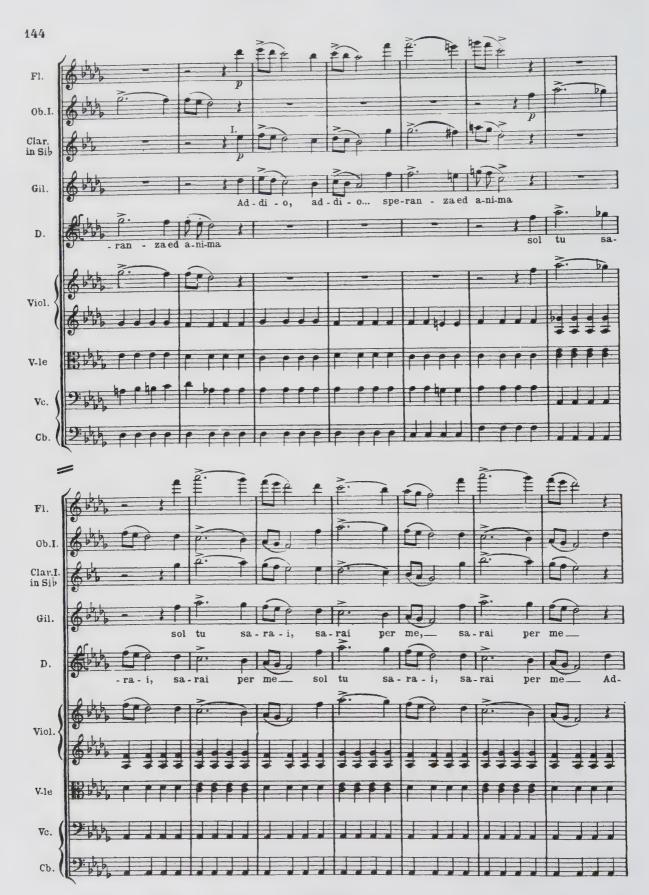
P.R. 156



P.R. 156



P.R.156

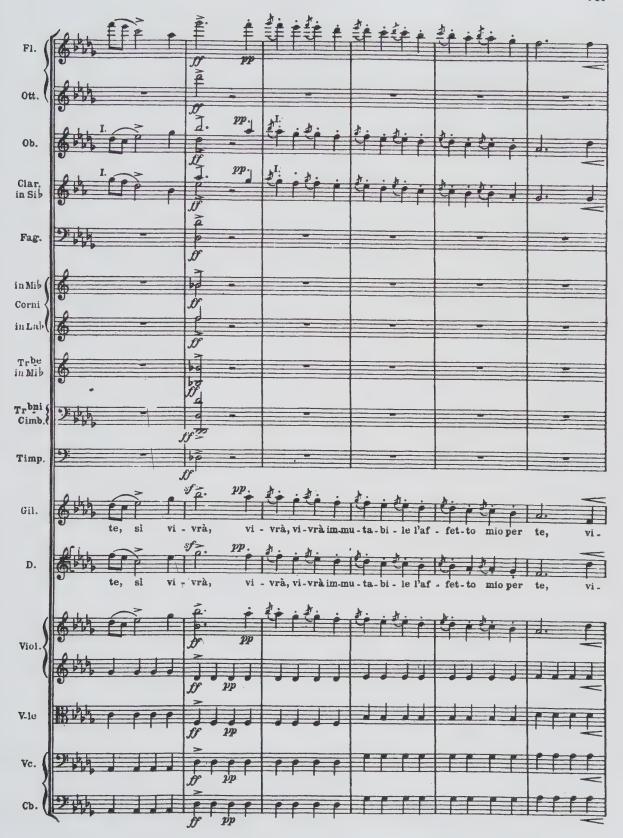


P.R. 156





P.R. 156



P. R. 156



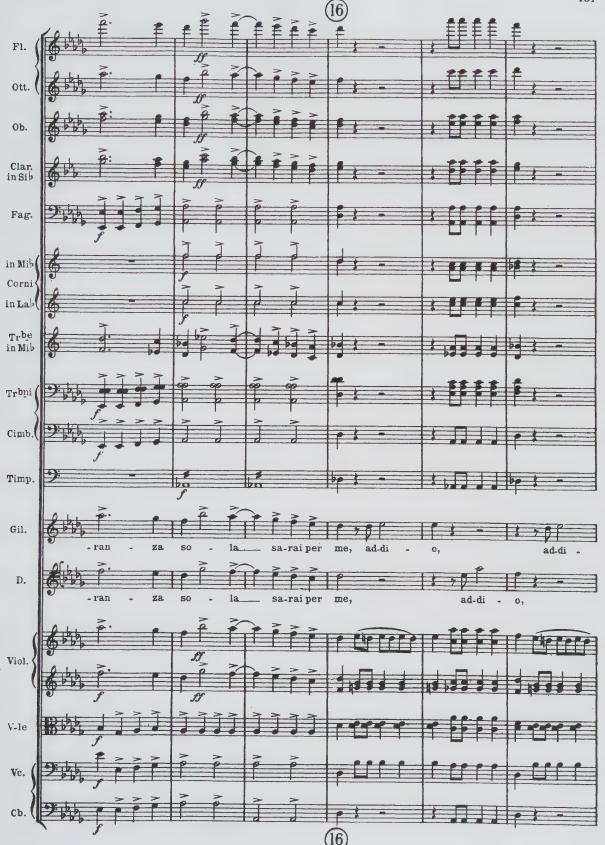
P.R. 156



P. R. 156



P. R. 156



P.R.156



P.R.156



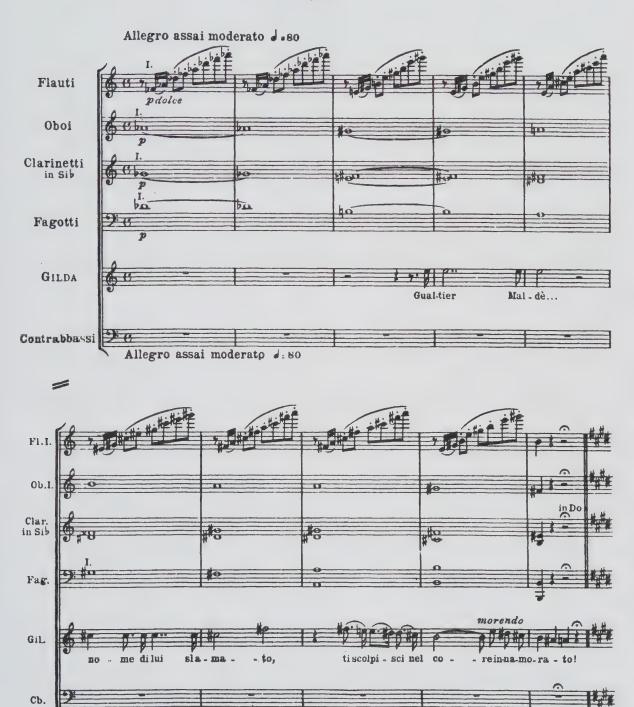
P.R. 156



P.R. 156

Nº 6. Scena ed Aria

Gilda







P.R. 156

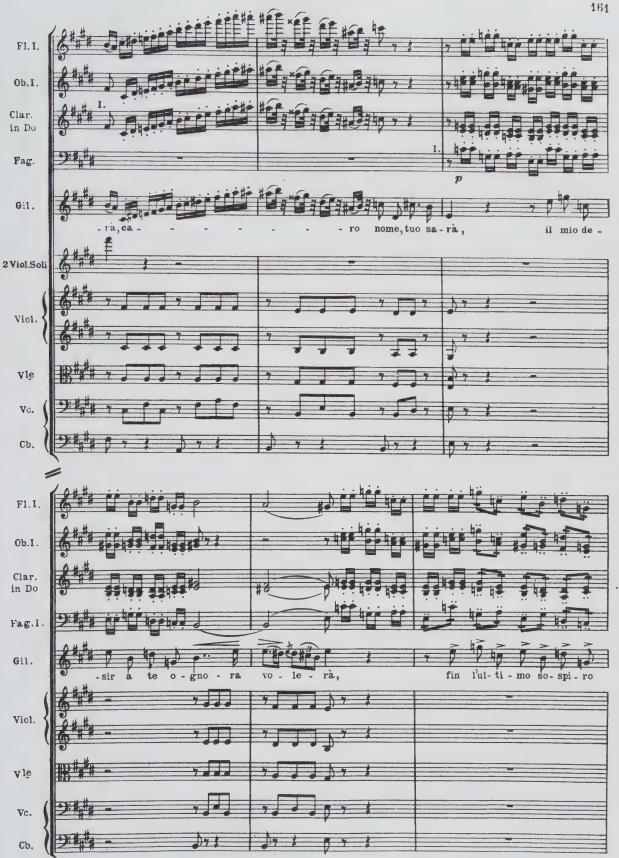




P.R. 156



P.R. 156



P. R. 156



P.R. 156





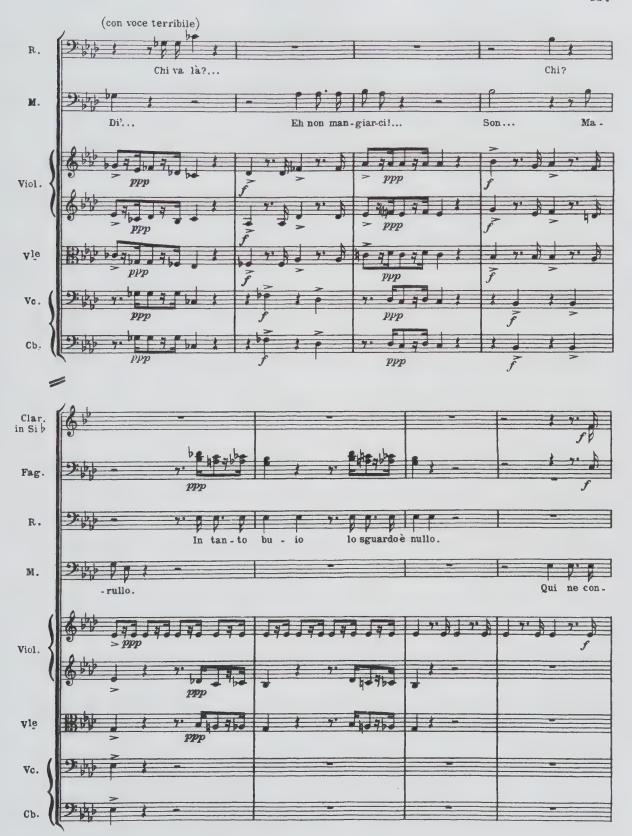
P.R. 156

Nº 7. Scena e Coro - Finale Primo.



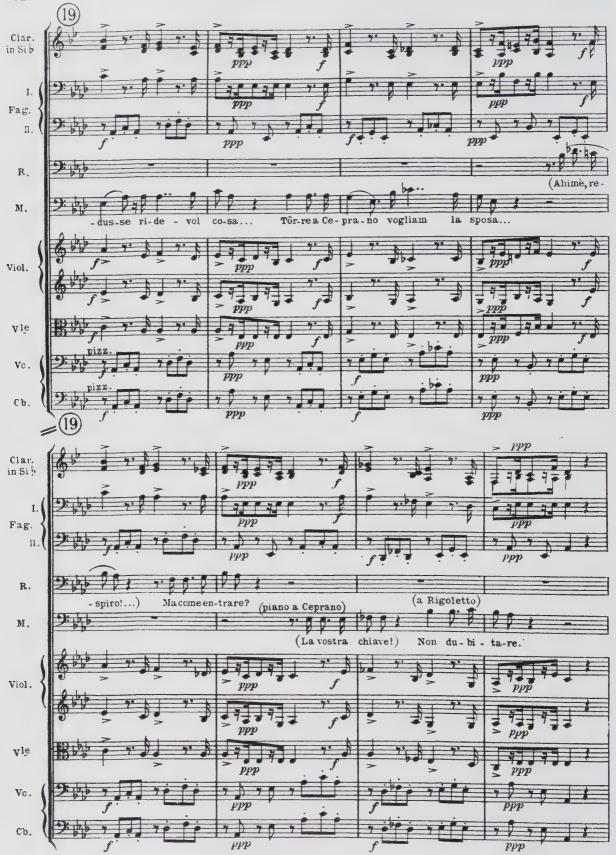
P. R. 156





P. R. 156



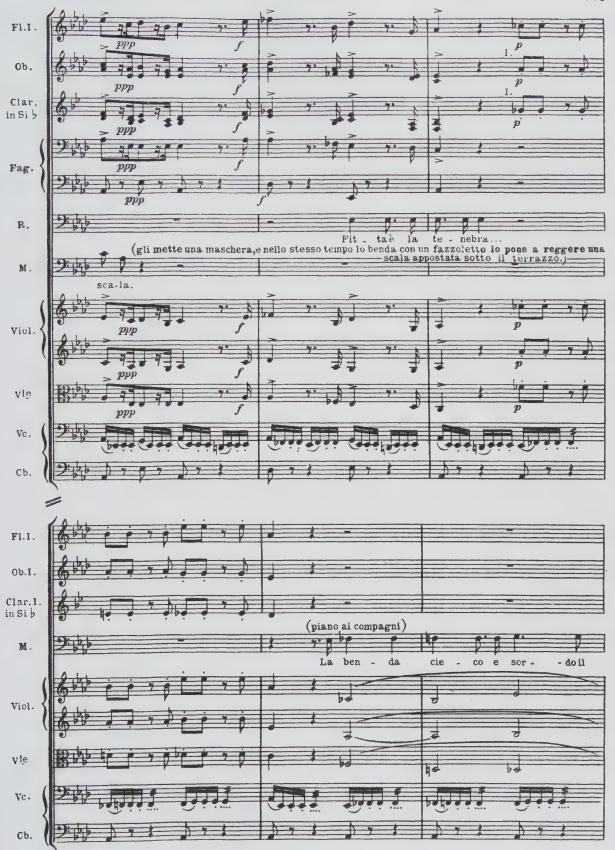


P. R. 156



P. R. 156

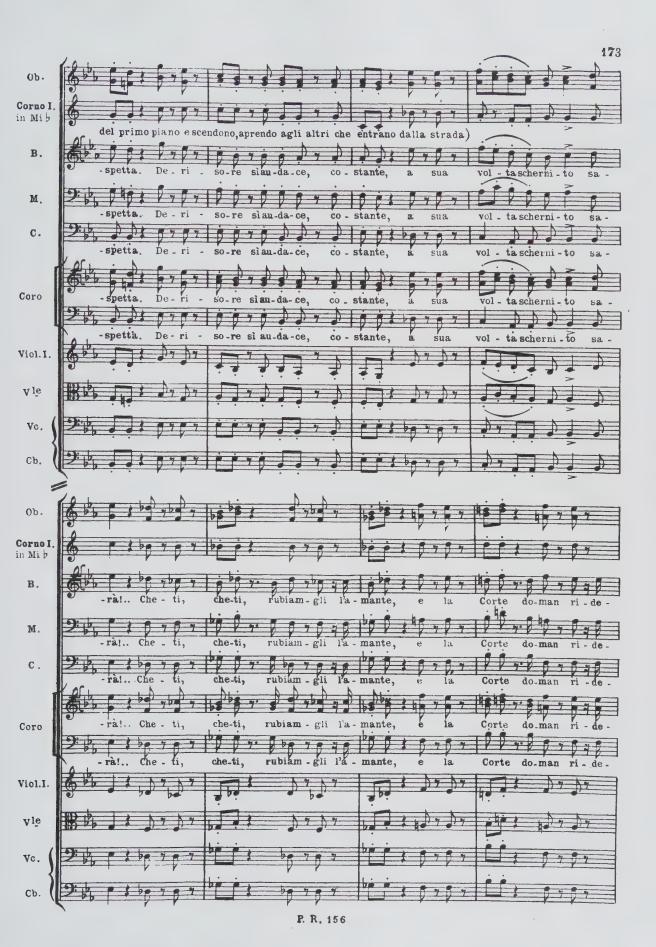


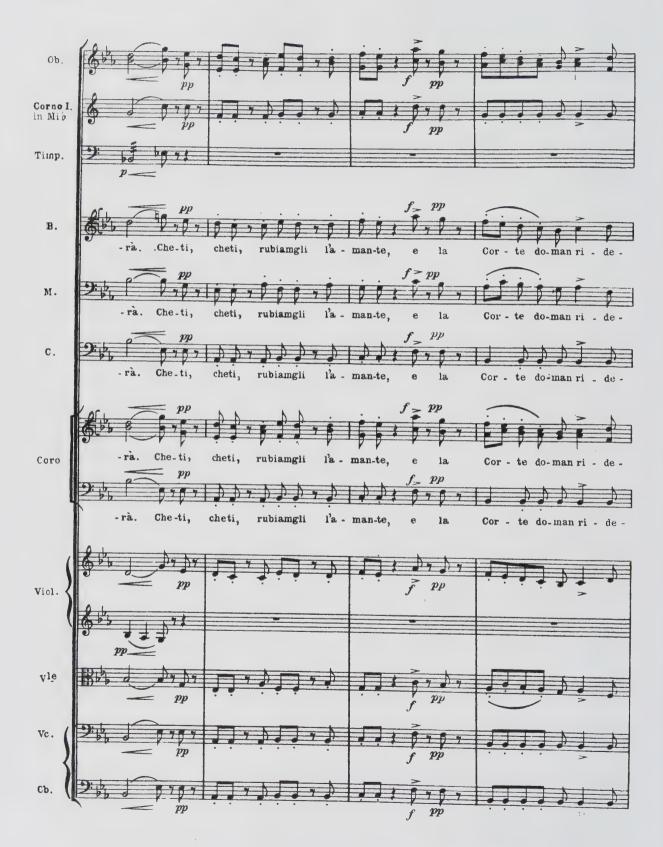


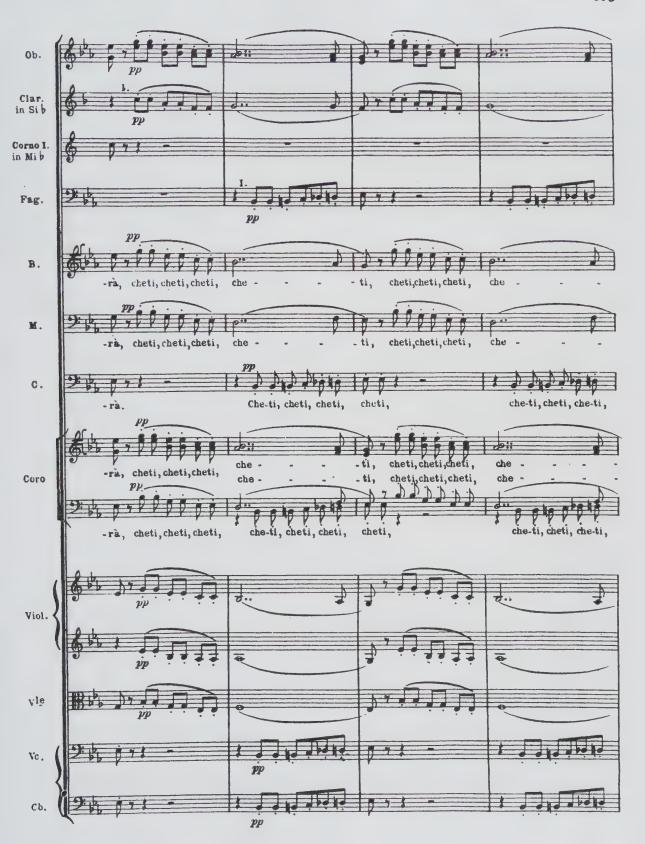
P. R. 156



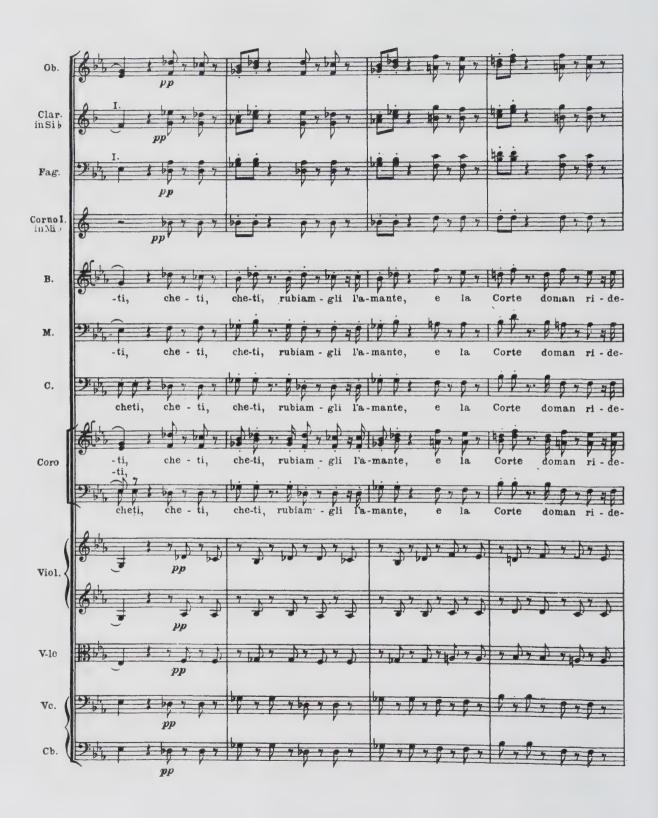
P. R. 156







P. R. 156

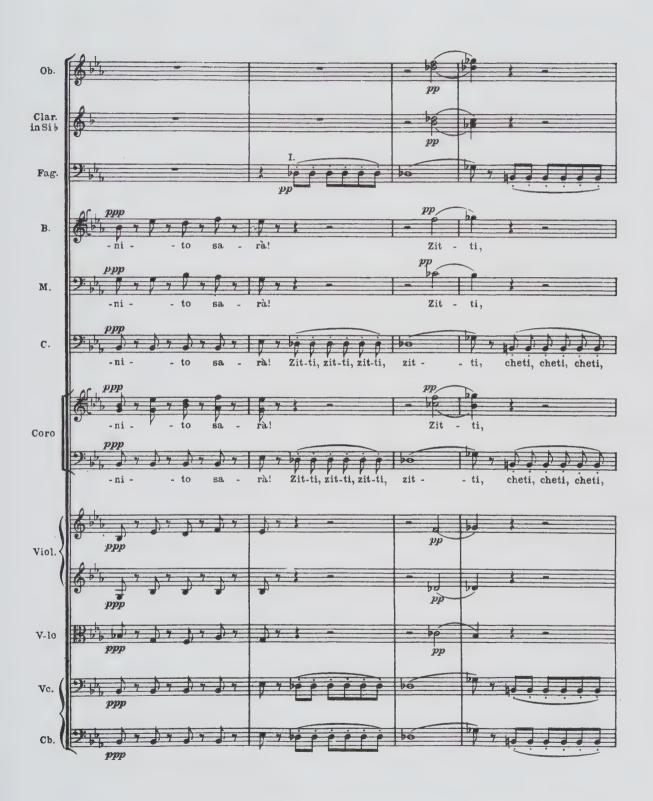
















P.R. 156

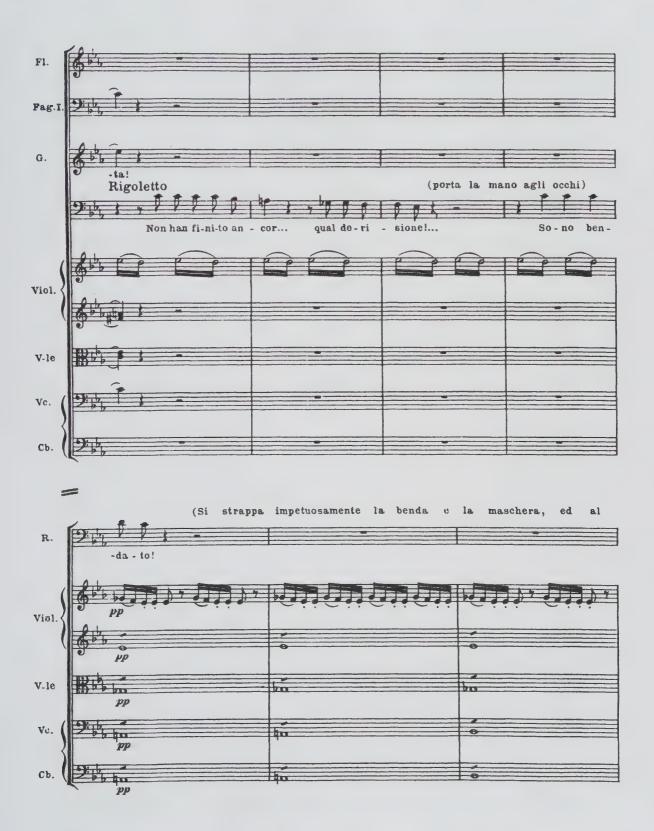


P. R. 156











P.R. 156



P. R. 156



P. R. 156



Fine dell'Atto primo.

ATTO SECONDO

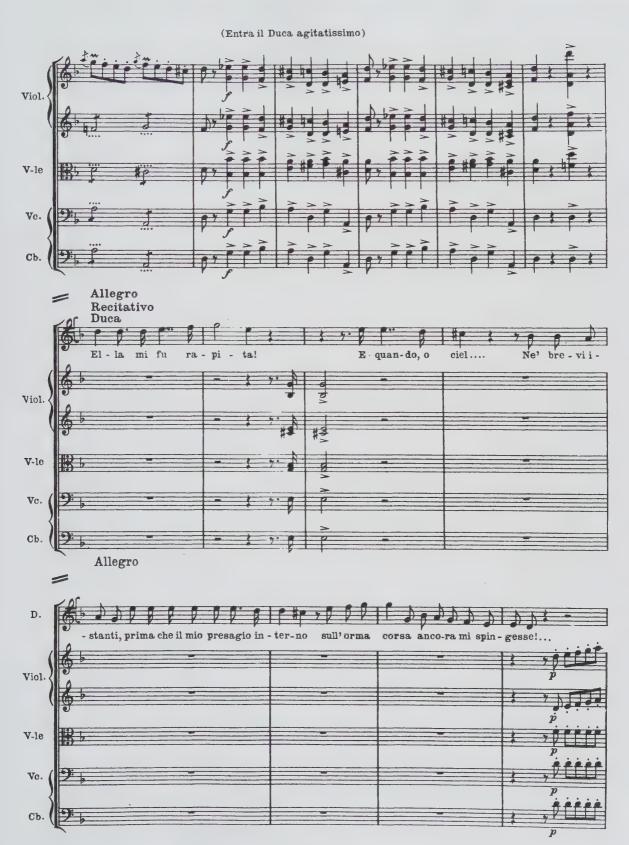
Salotto nel Palazzo Ducale.

Vi sono due porte laterali, una maggiore nel fondo che si chiude. Ai suoi lati pendono i ritratti, in tutta figura, a si nistra del Duca, a destra della sua sposa. V'ha un seggiolone presso una tavola coperta di velluto e altri mobili.

Nº8. Scena ed Aria

Duca





P. R. 156





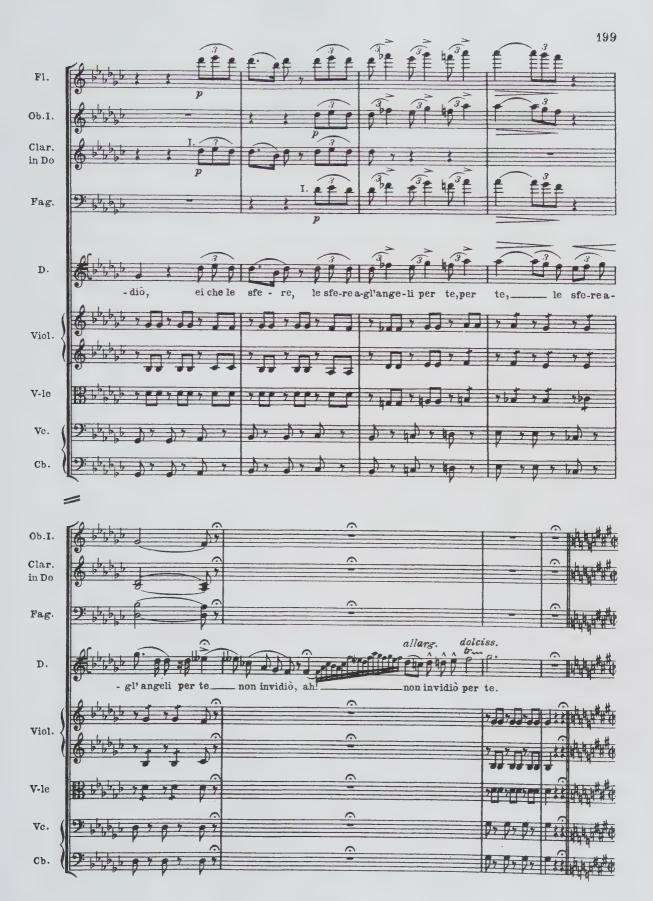




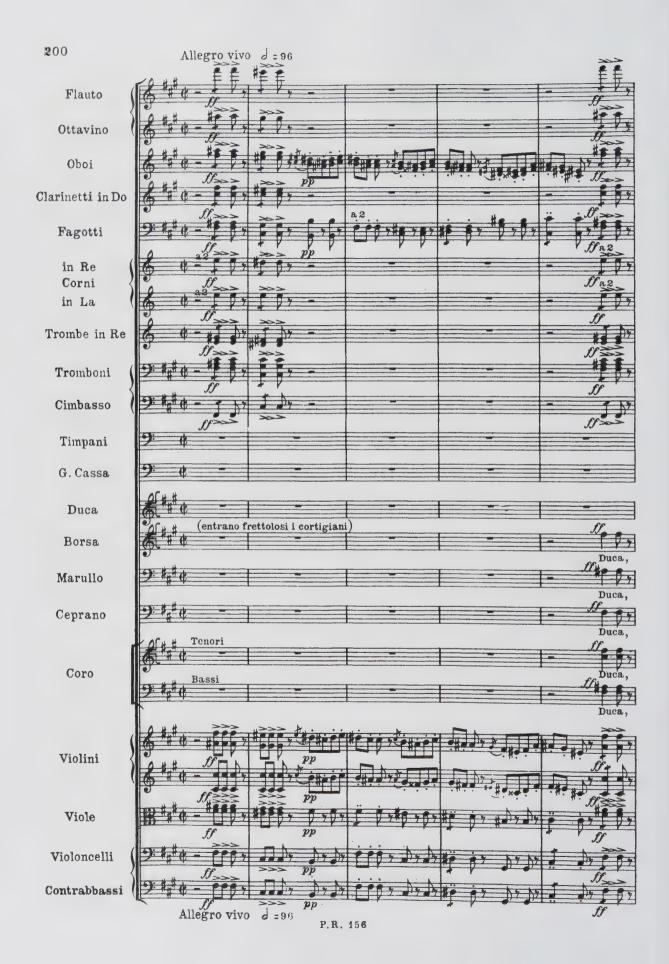
P. R. 156

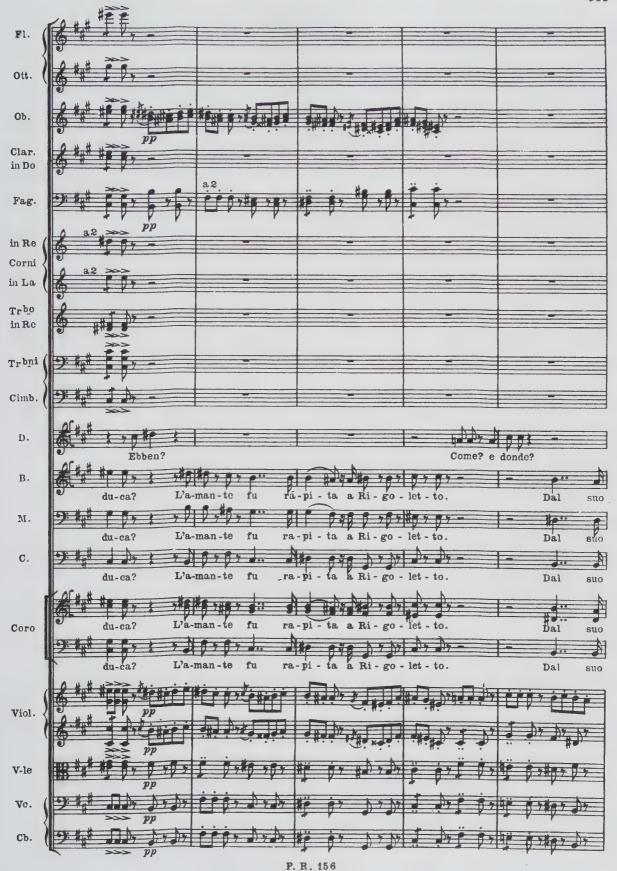


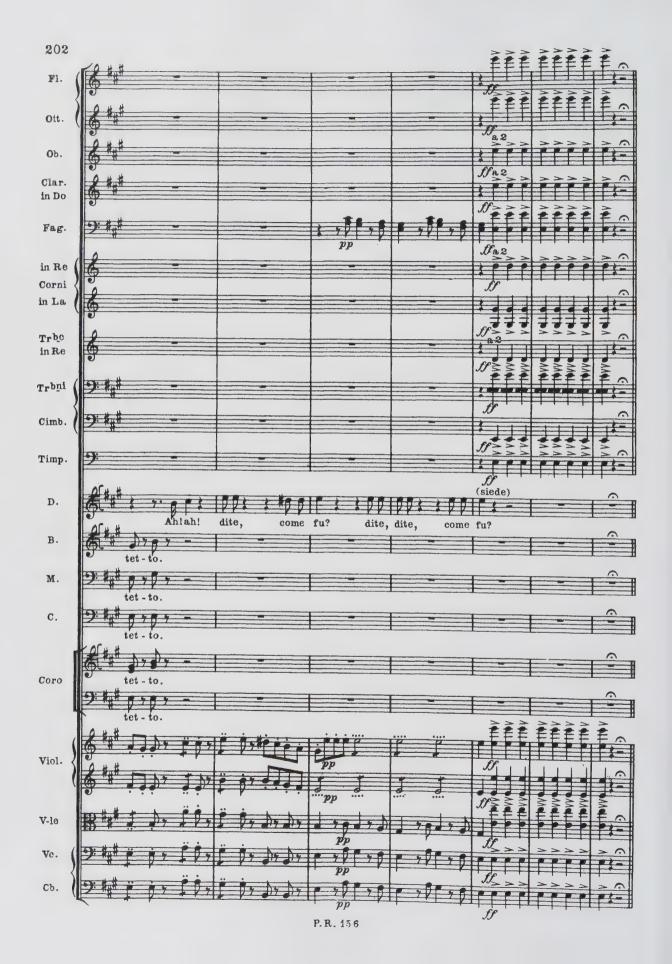
P.R. 156

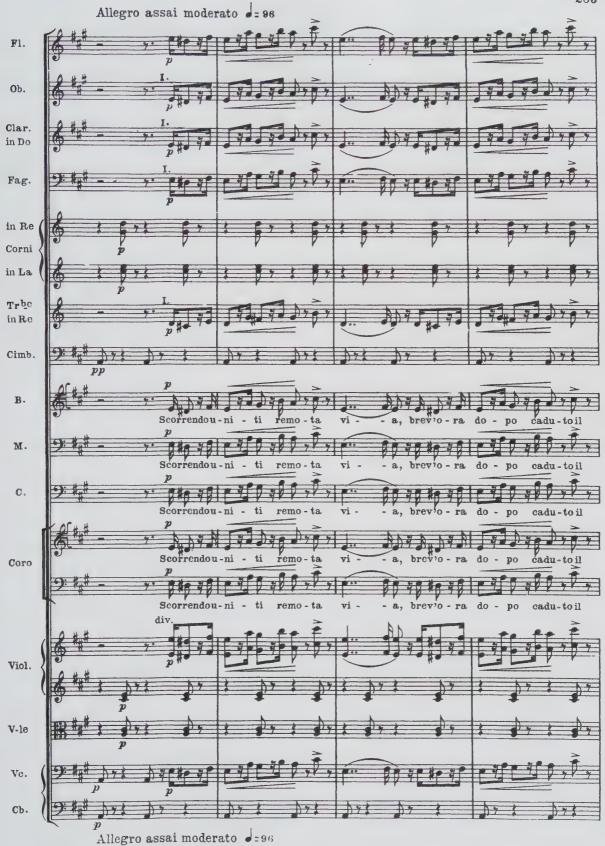


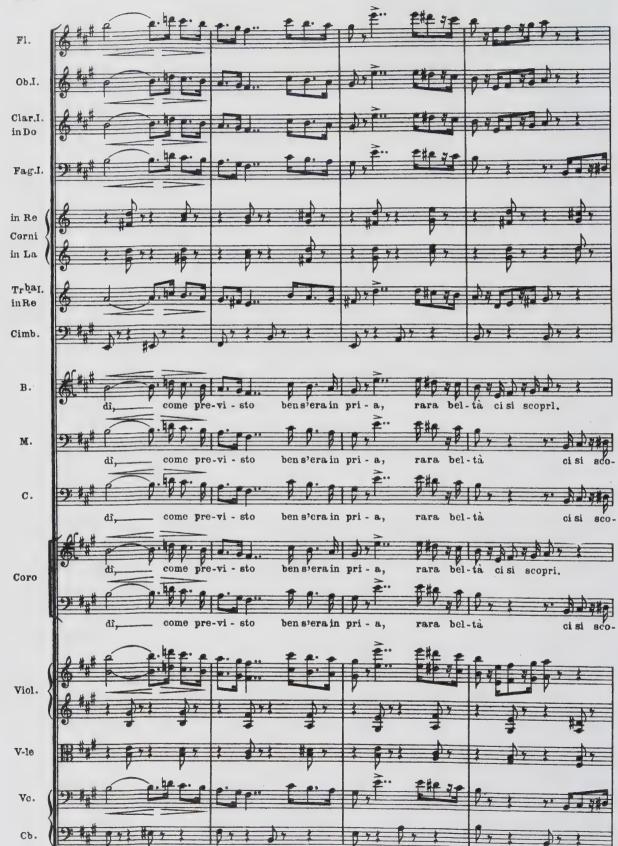
P. R. 156





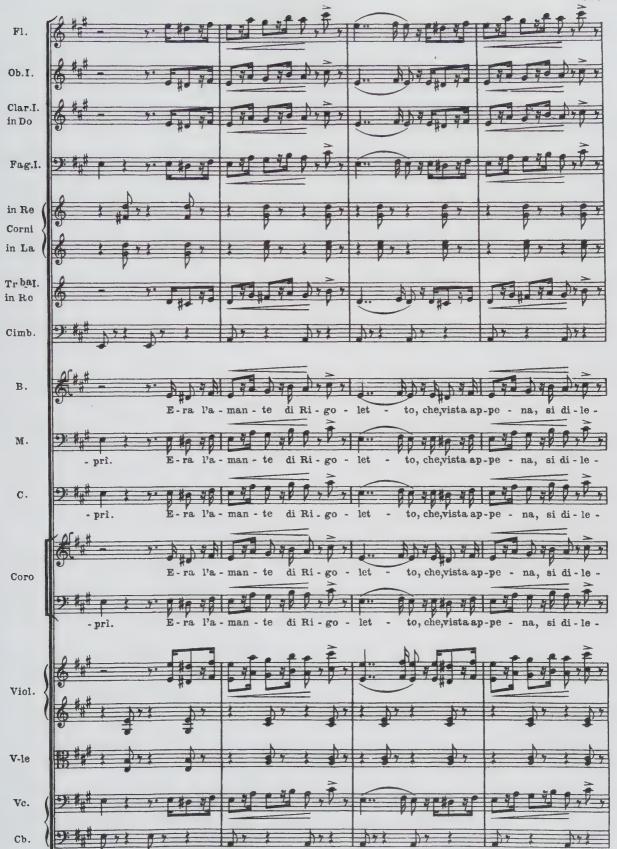




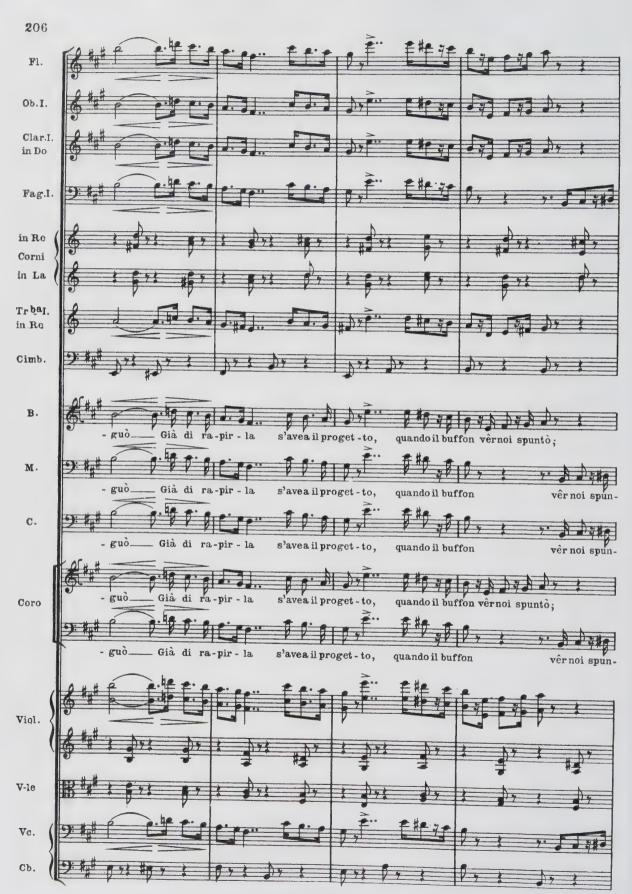


P. R. 156

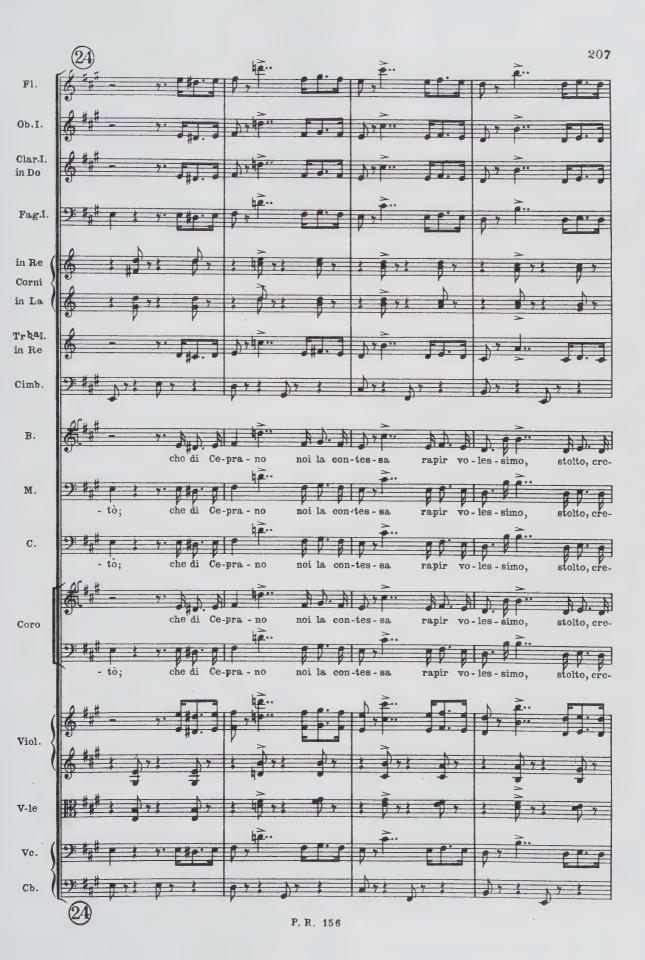


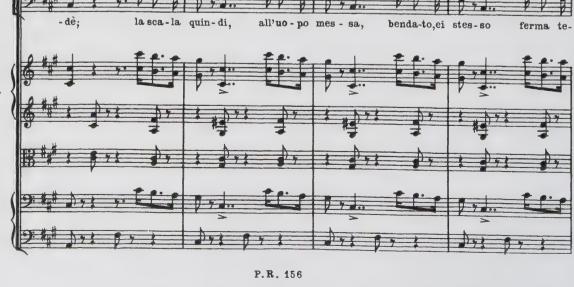


P. R. 156



P. R. 156

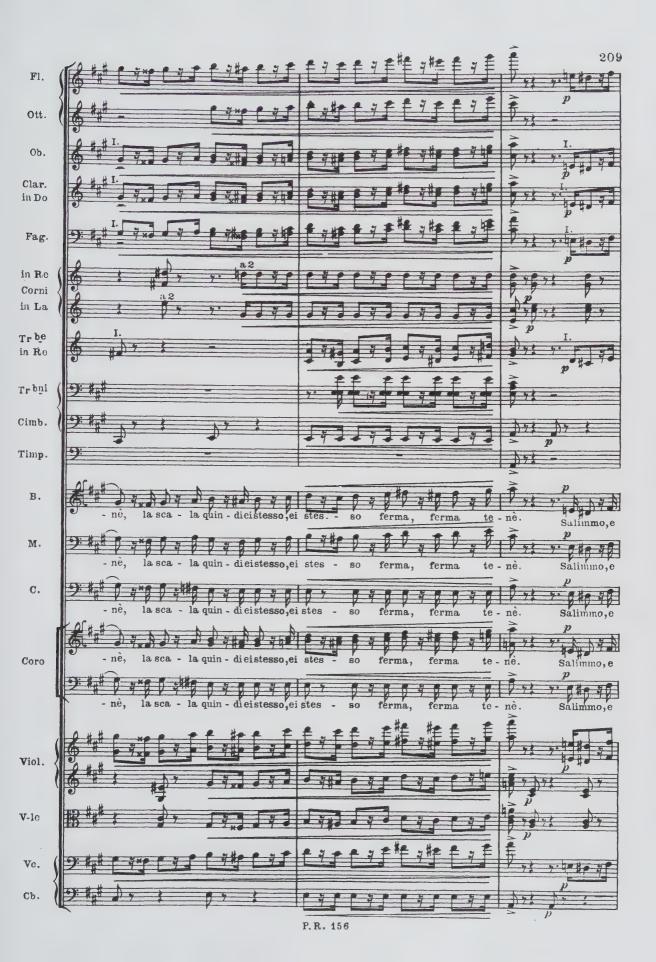


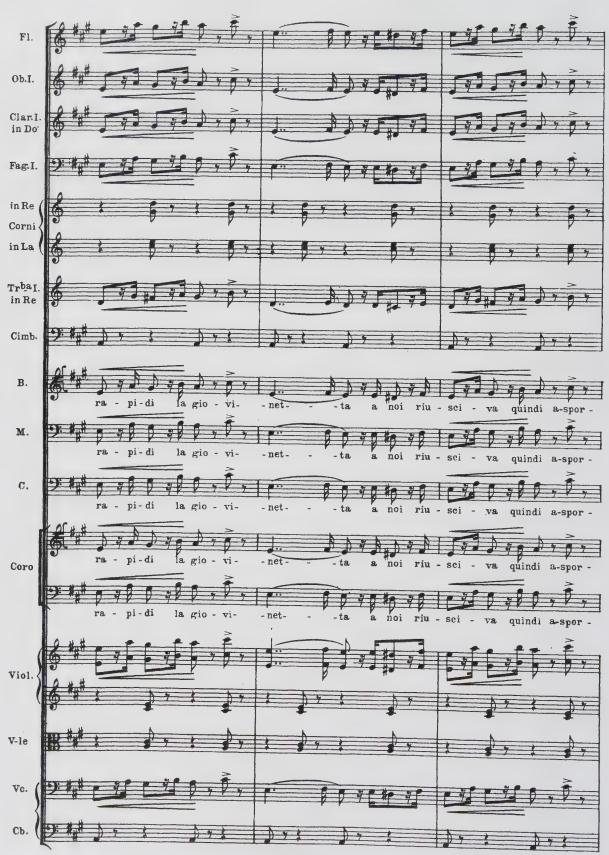


V-le

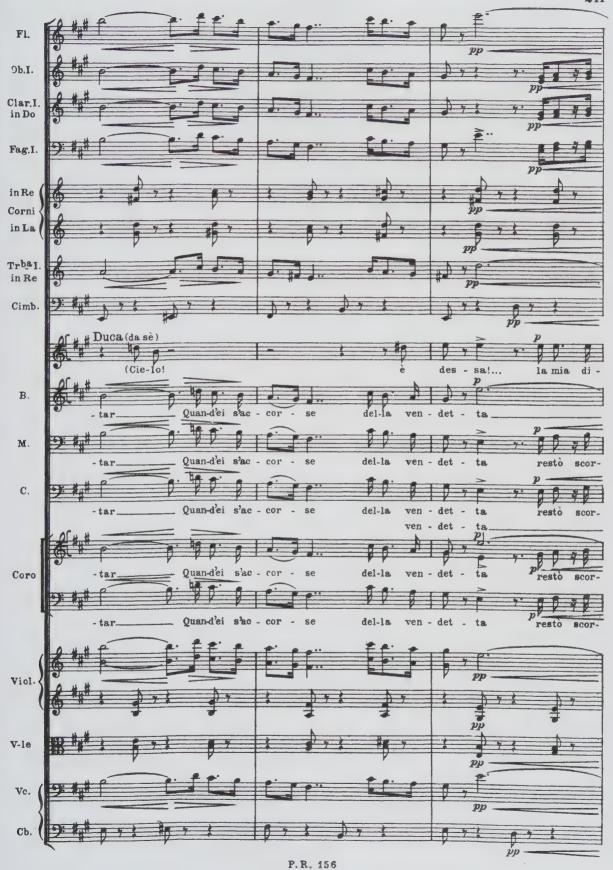
Vc.

Cb.



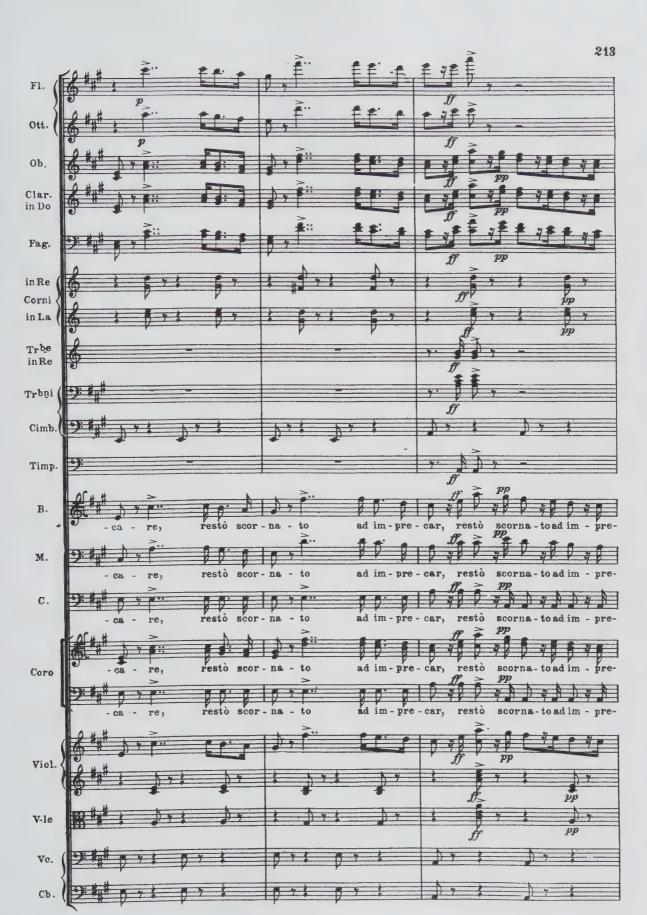


P.R. 156

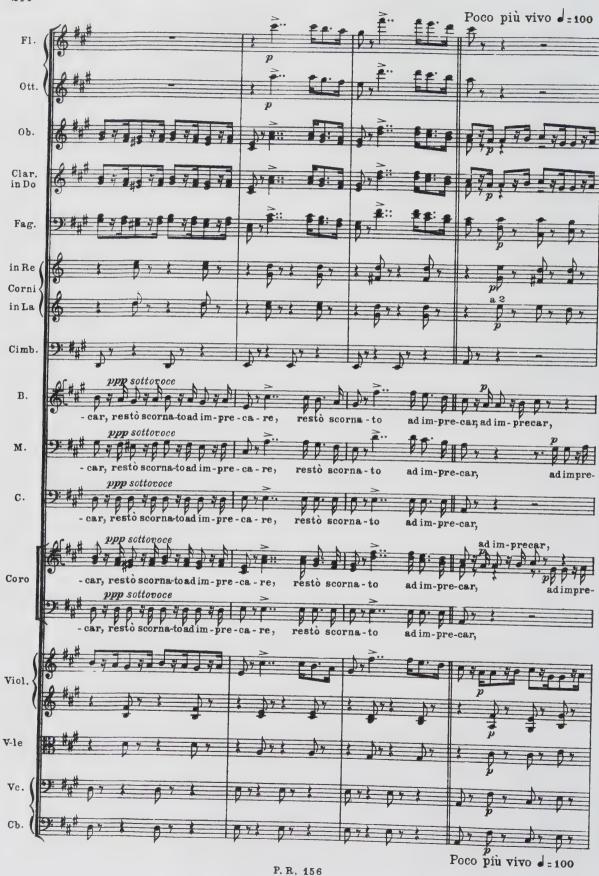


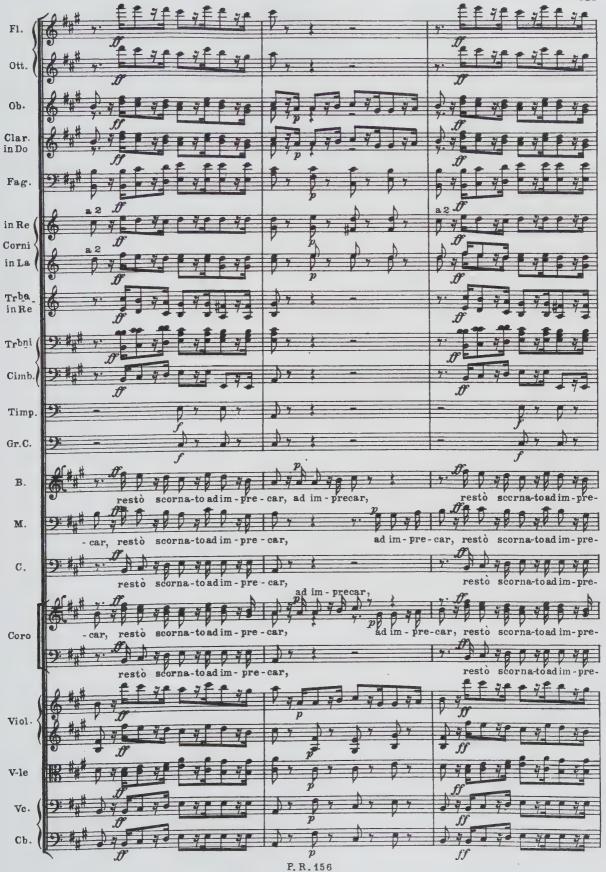


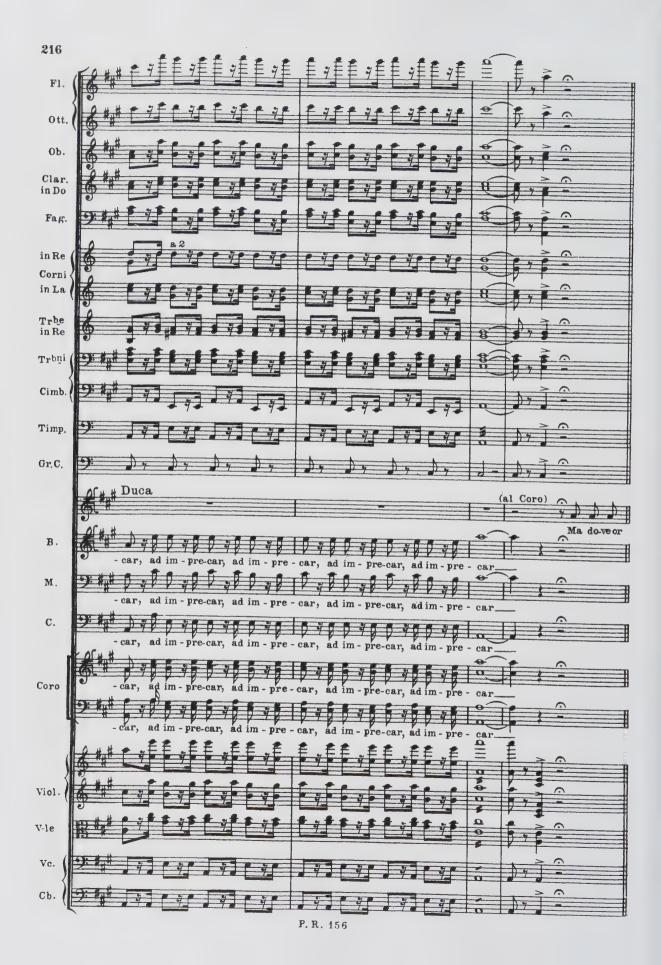
P.R. 156



P. R. 156









P. R. 156



P. R. 156



P. R. 156



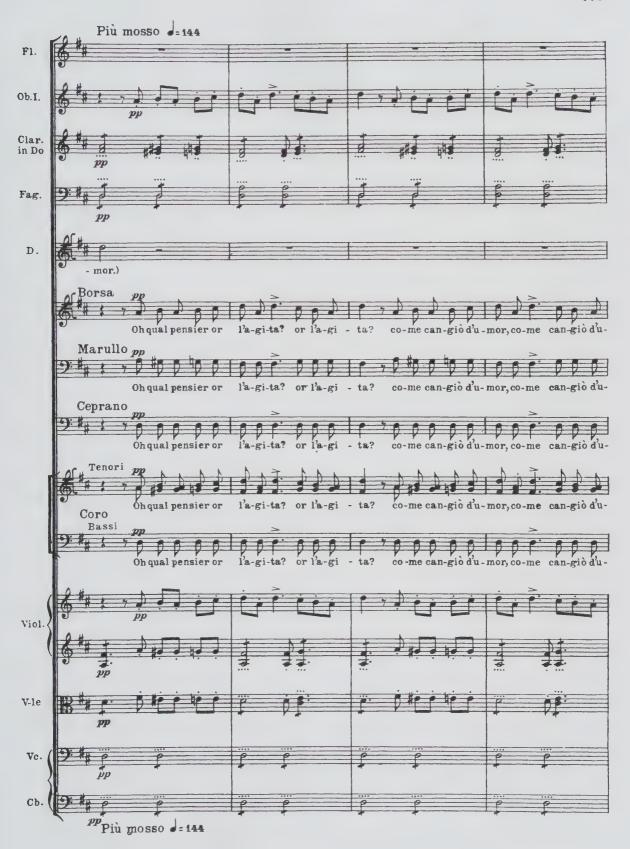








P. R. 156



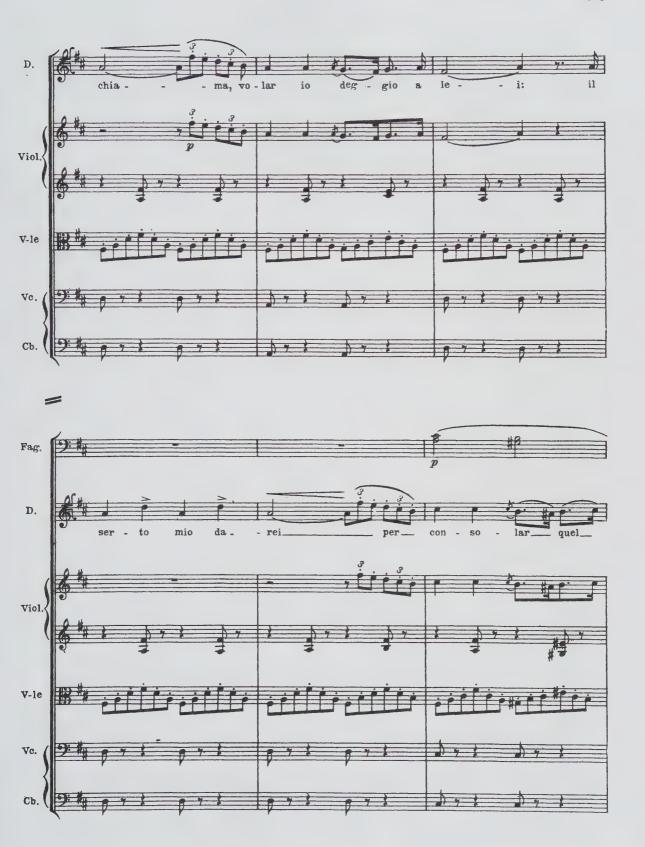
P. R. 156



P.R. 156





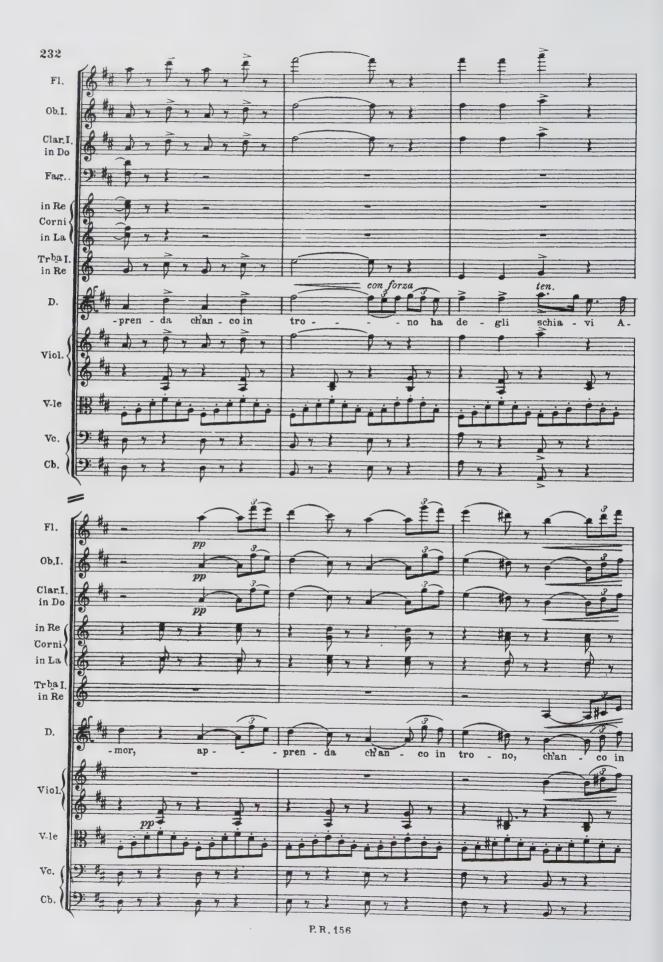


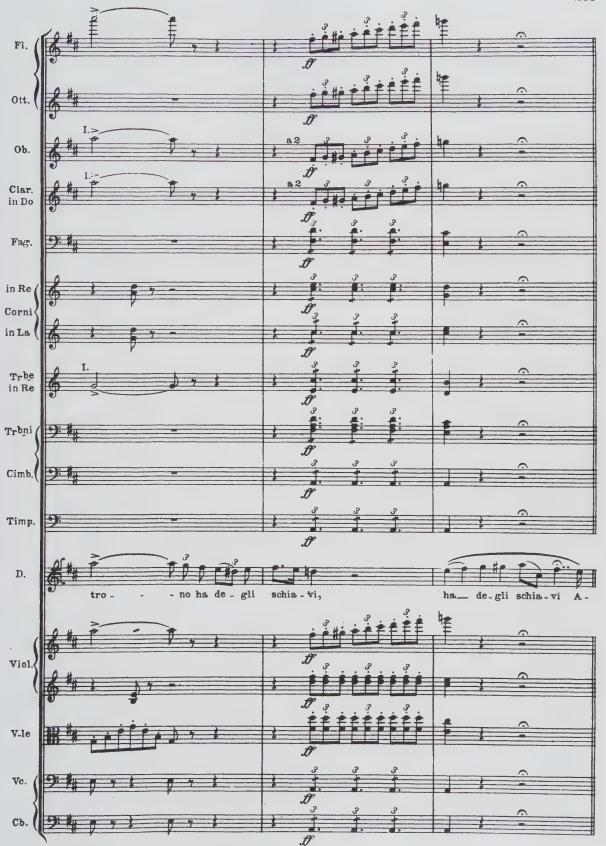
P.R. 156





P. R. 156

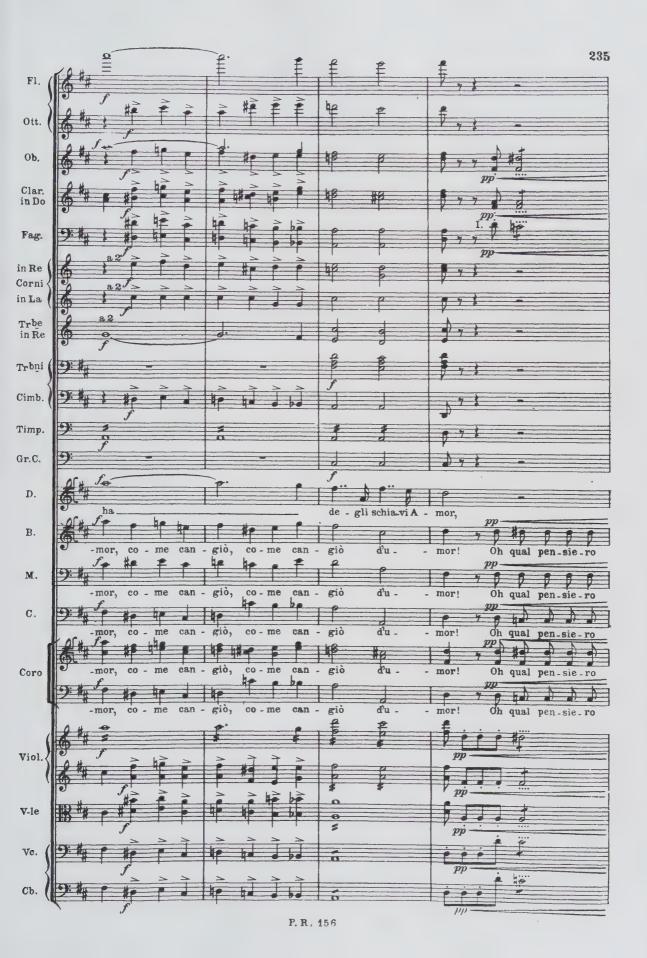




P. R. 156

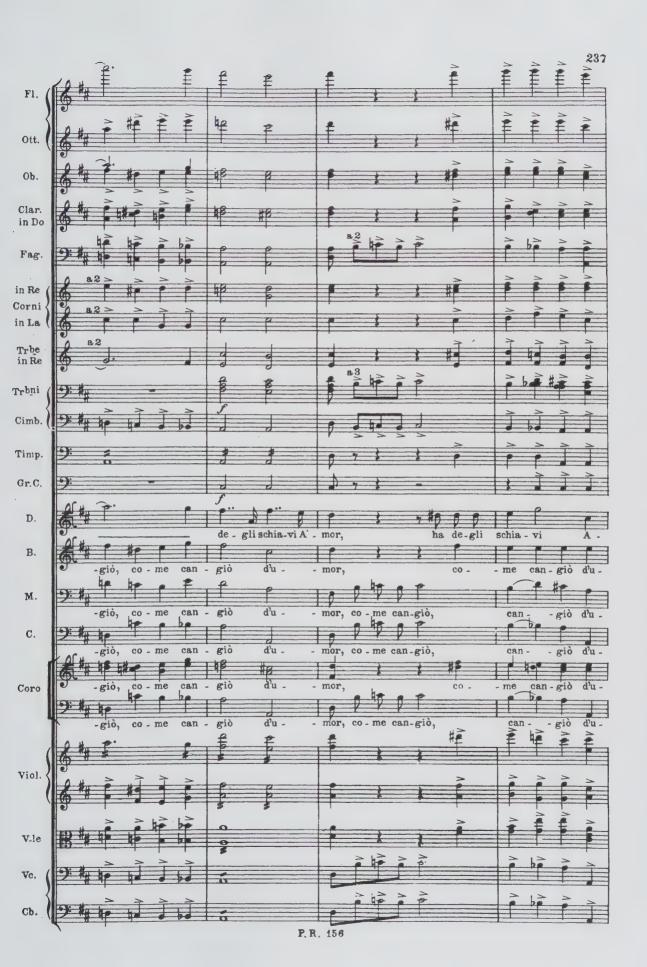


P. R. 156





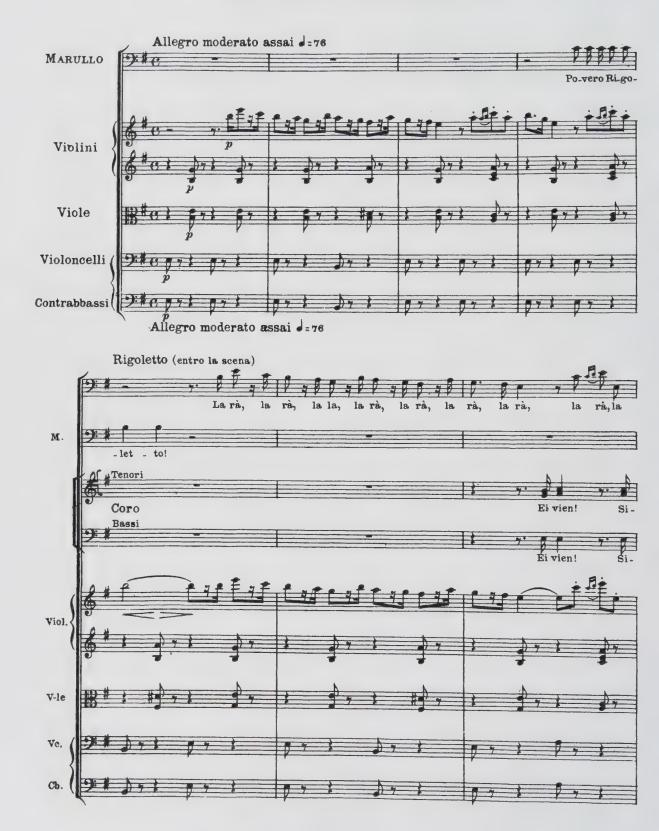
P.R. 156



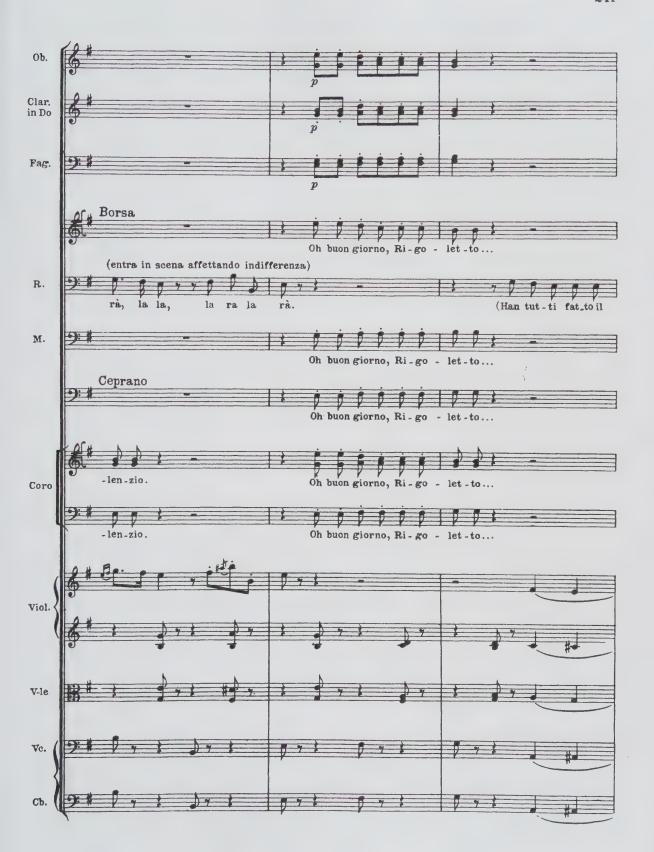




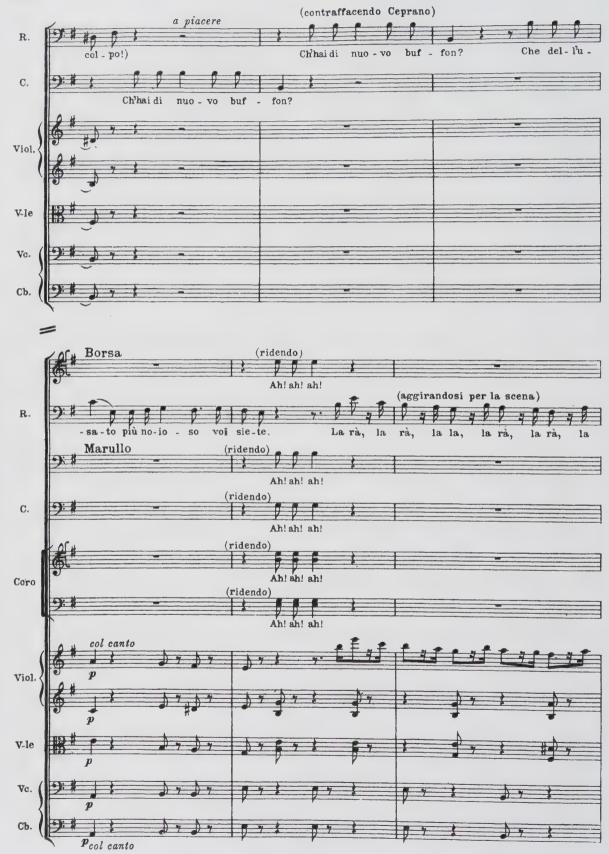
Nº 9. Scena ed Aria_Rigoletto



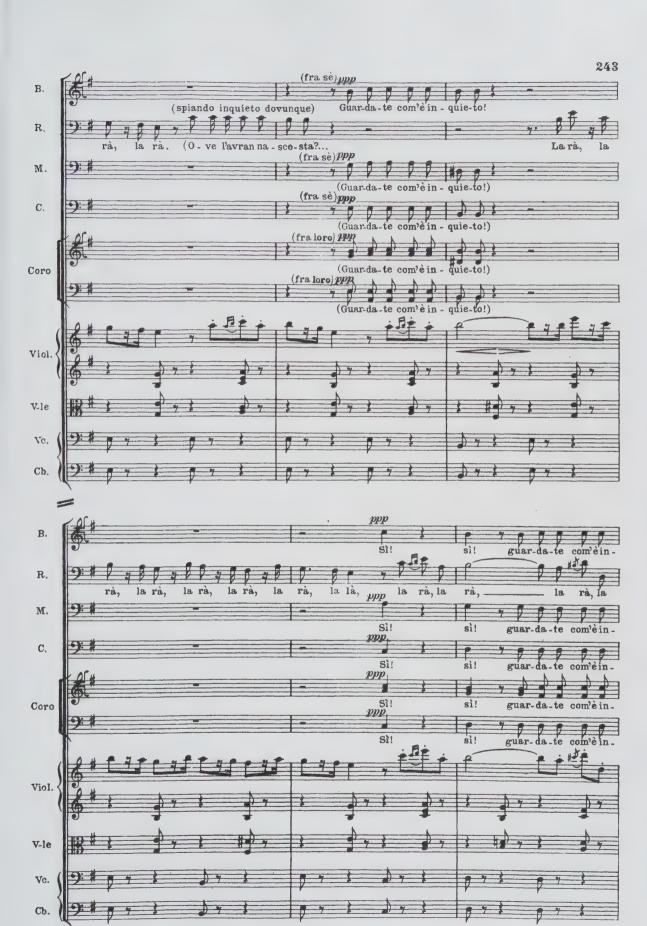
P.R. 156



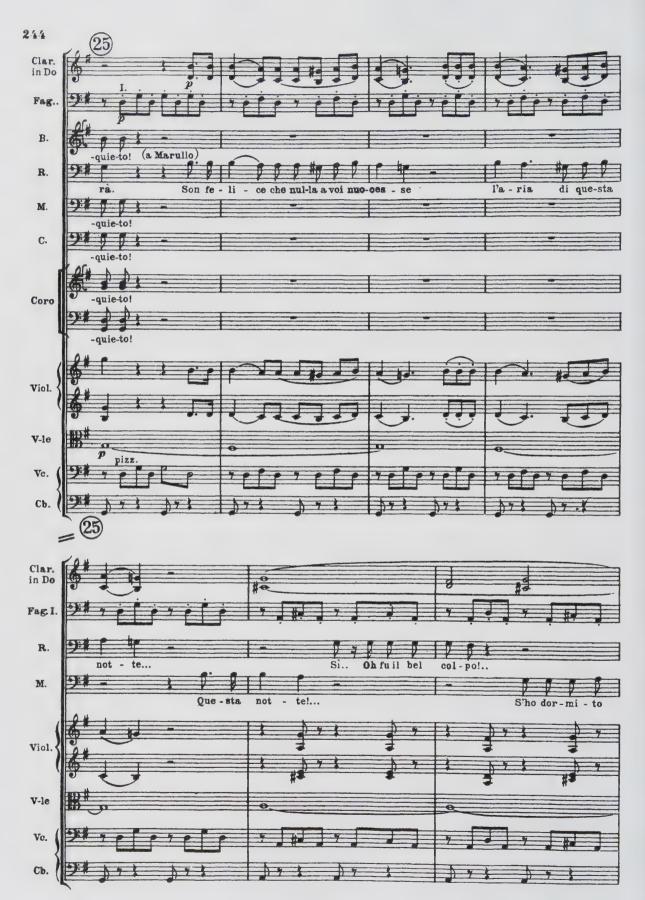
P.R. 156



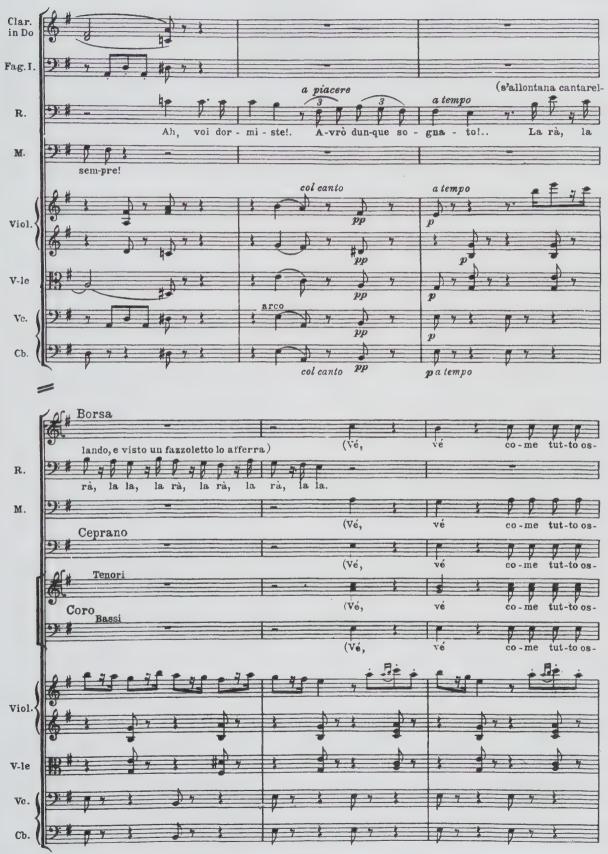
P. R. 156



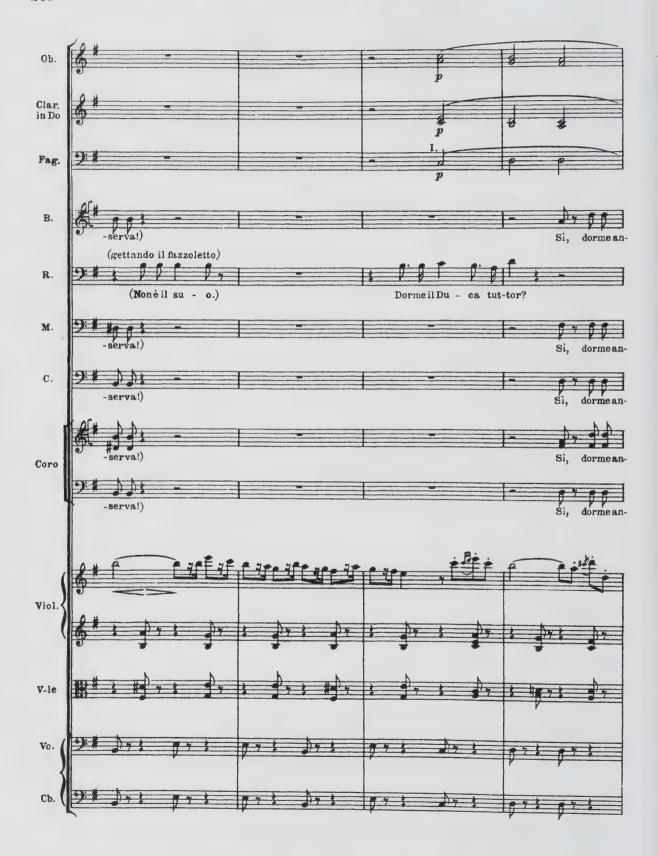
P. R. 156



P. R. 156



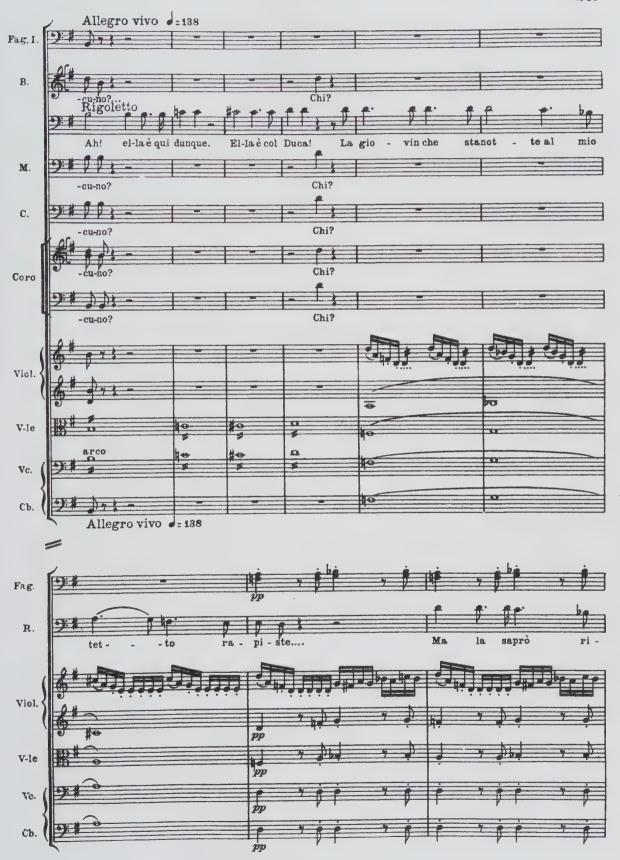
P. R. 156



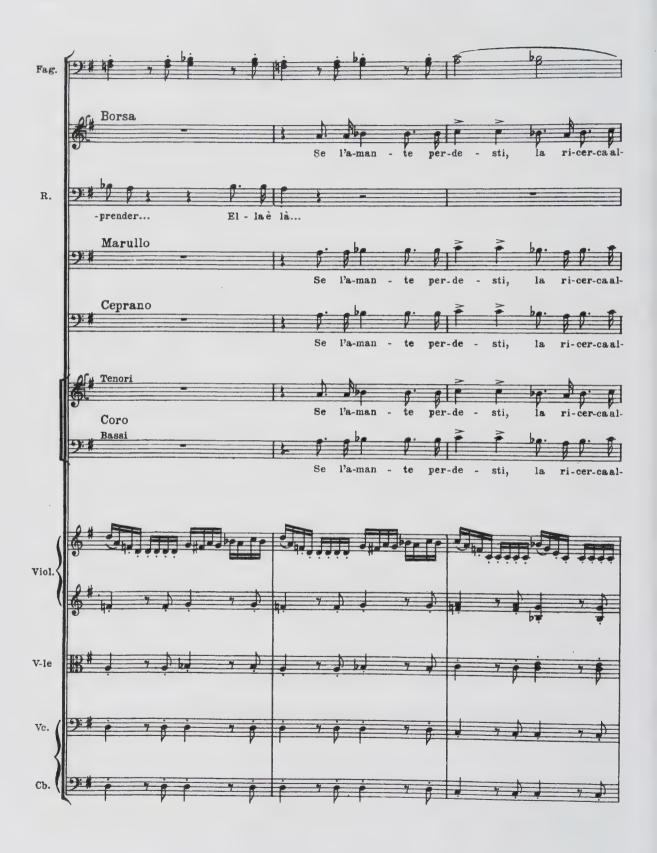


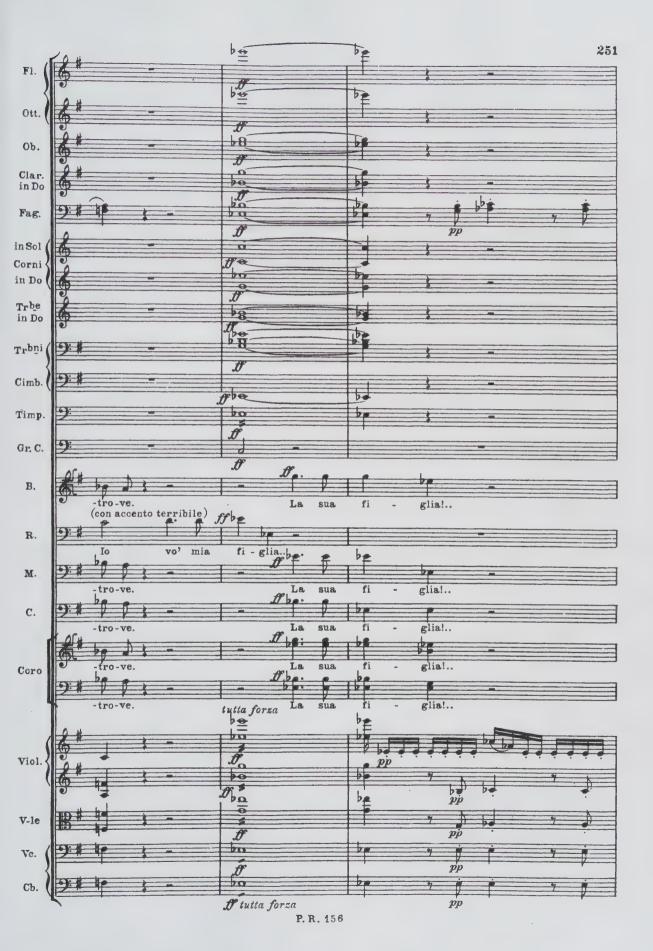


P. R. 156

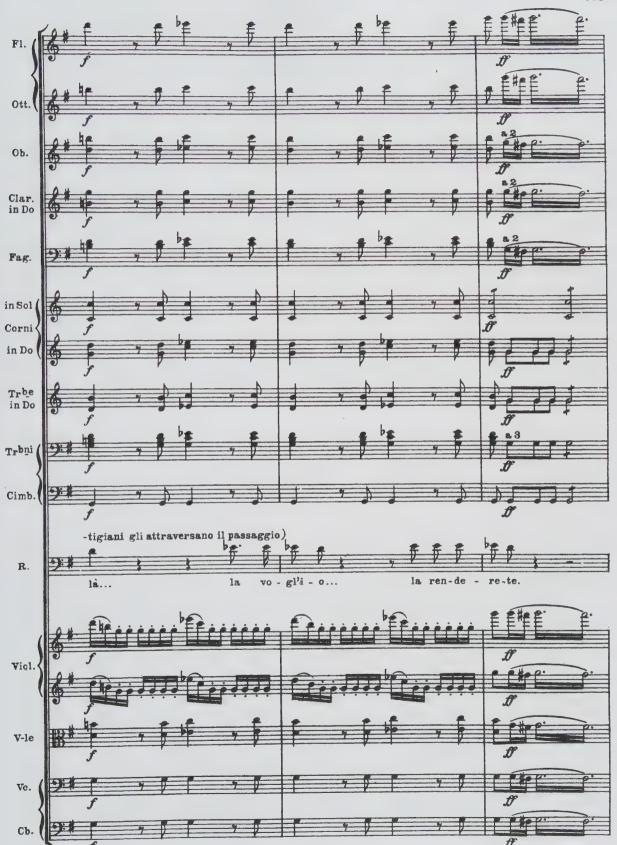


P. R. 156





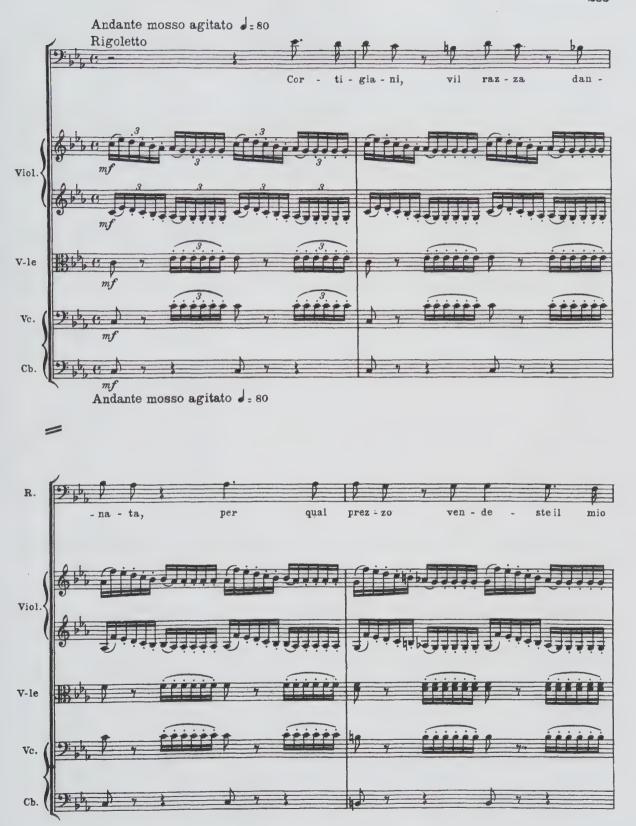




P.R. 156



P. R. 156





P. R. 156



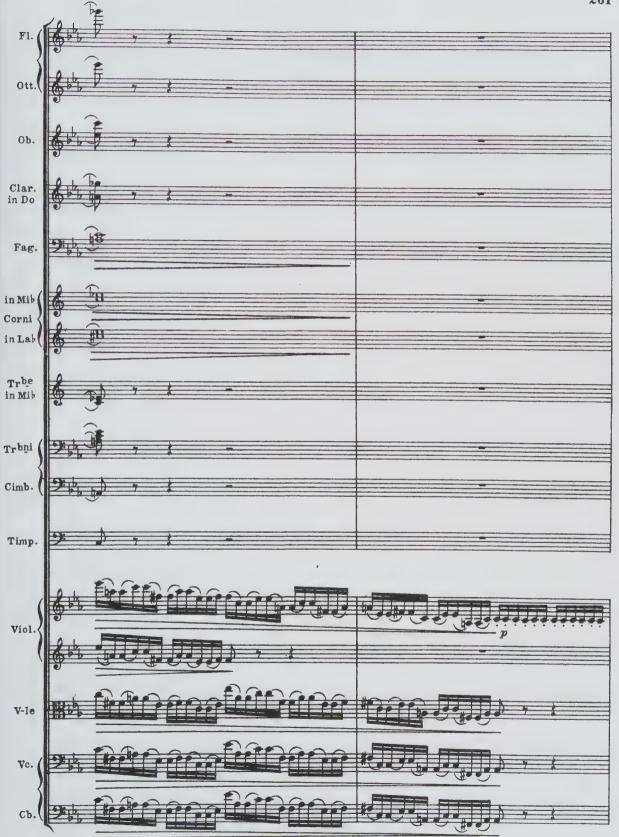
P. R. 156



P. R. 156



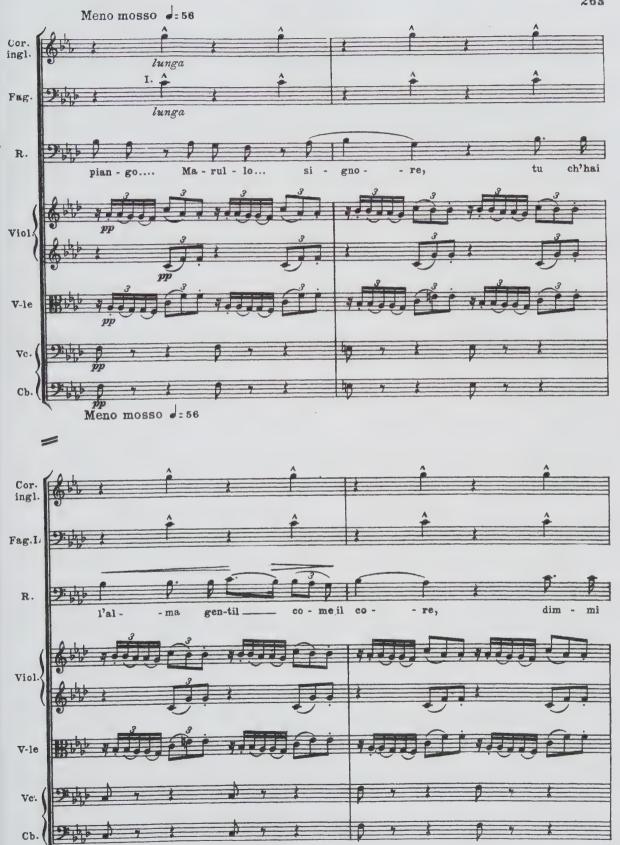
P. R. 156



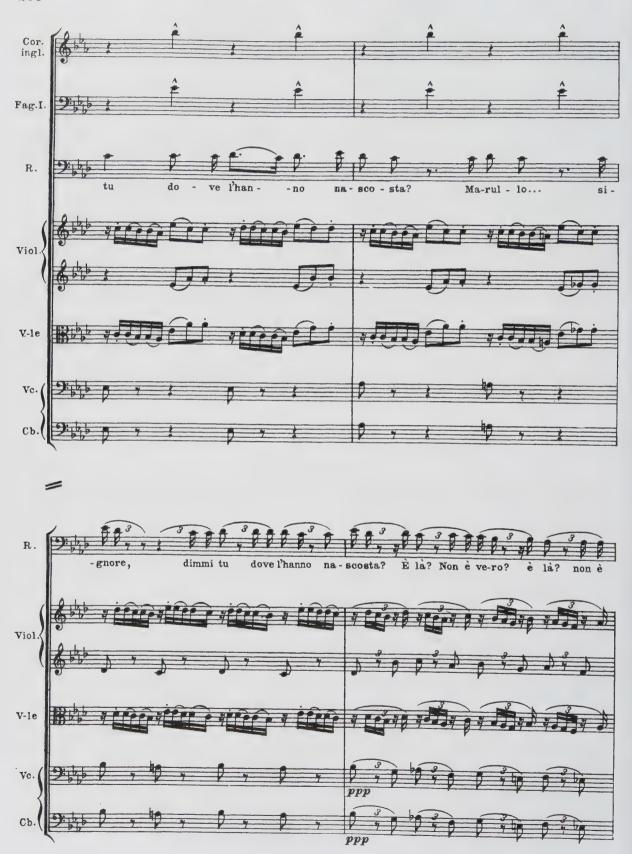
P. R. 156



P. R. 156



P. R. 156



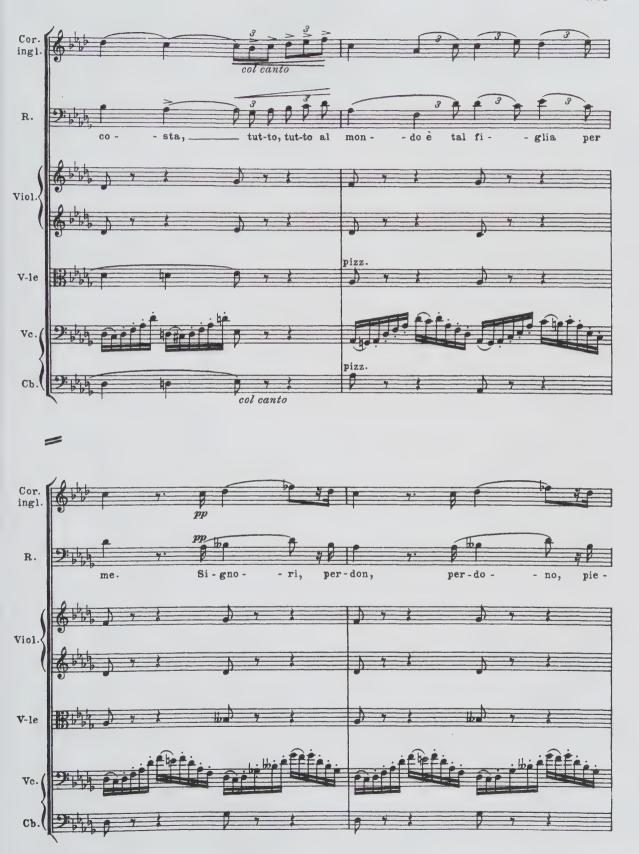
P. R. 156



P. R. 156

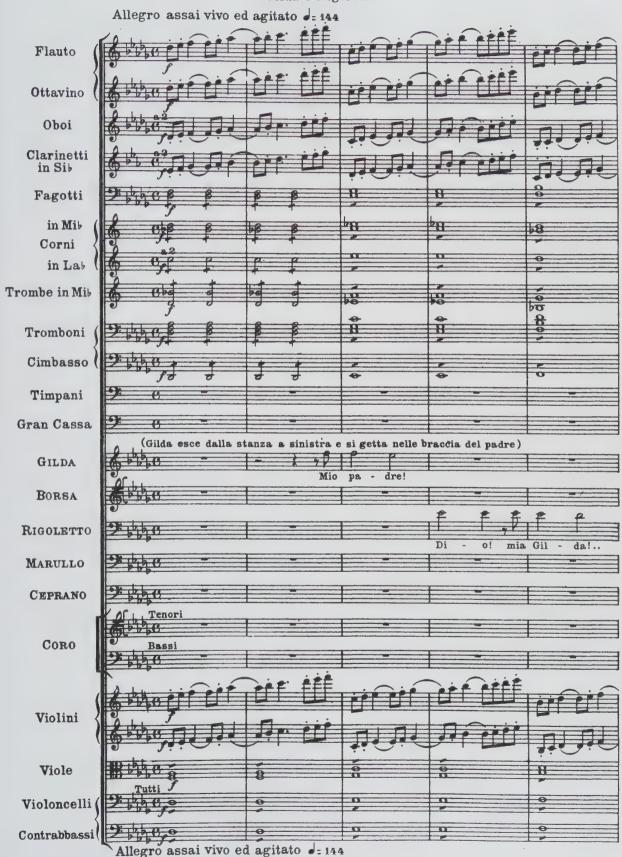


P. R. 156



P.R. 156

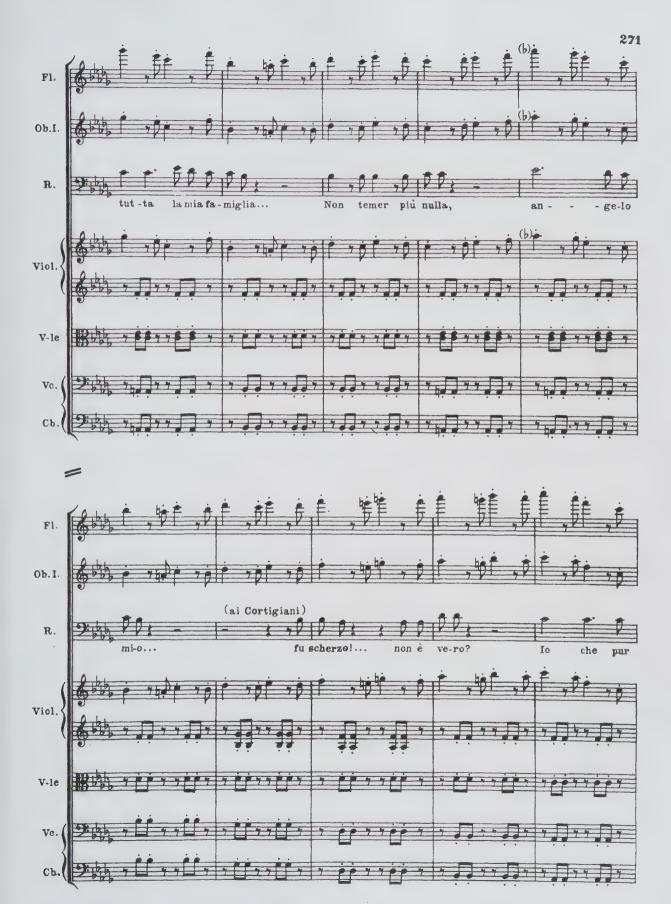




P. R. 156



P. R. 156



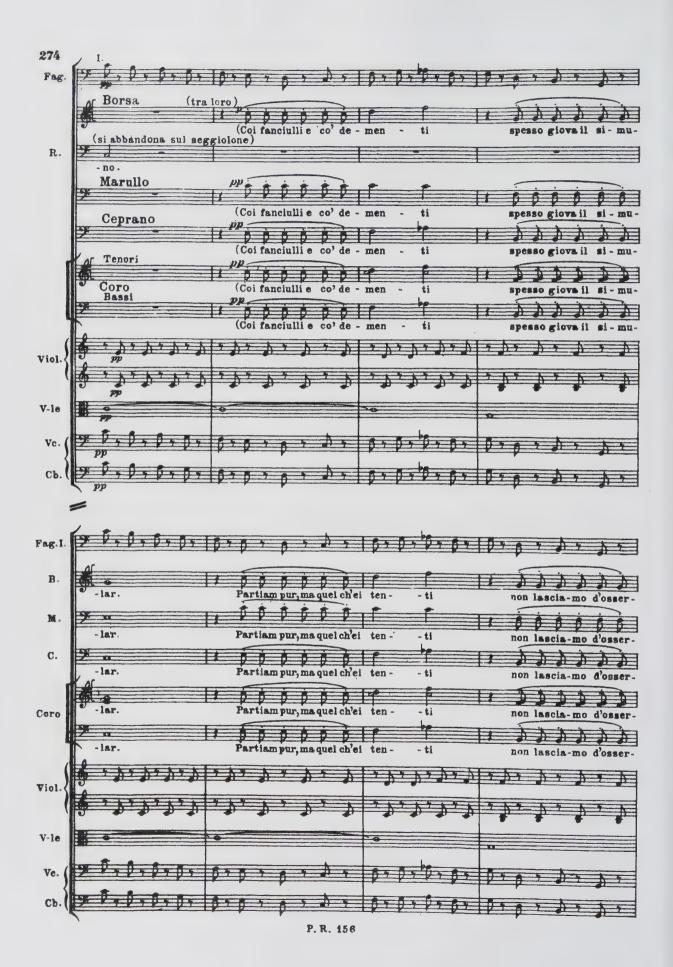
P.R. 156



P. R. 156



P.R. 156



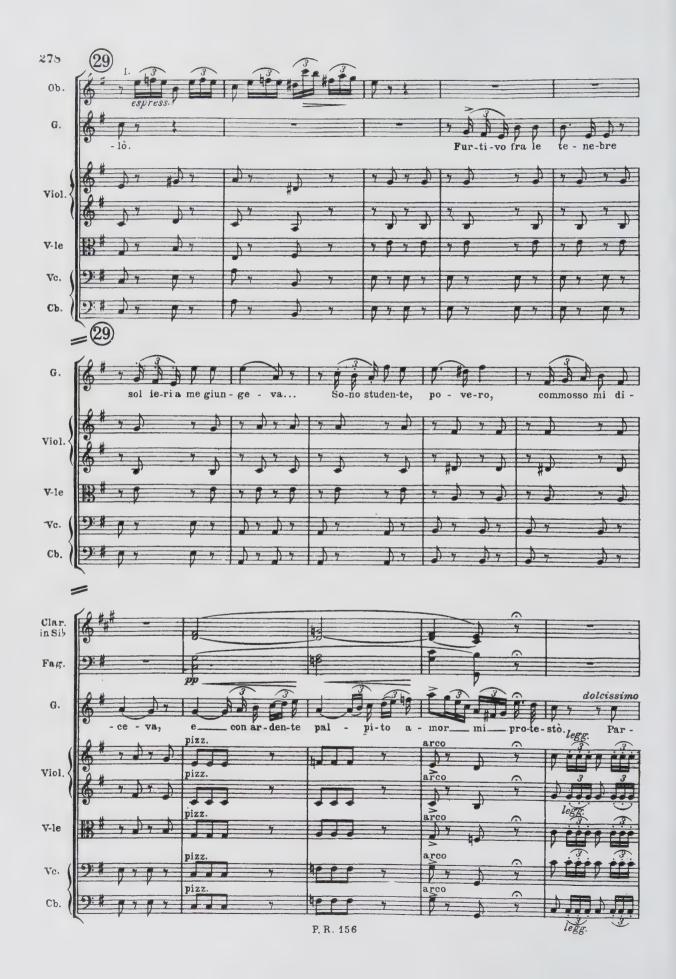


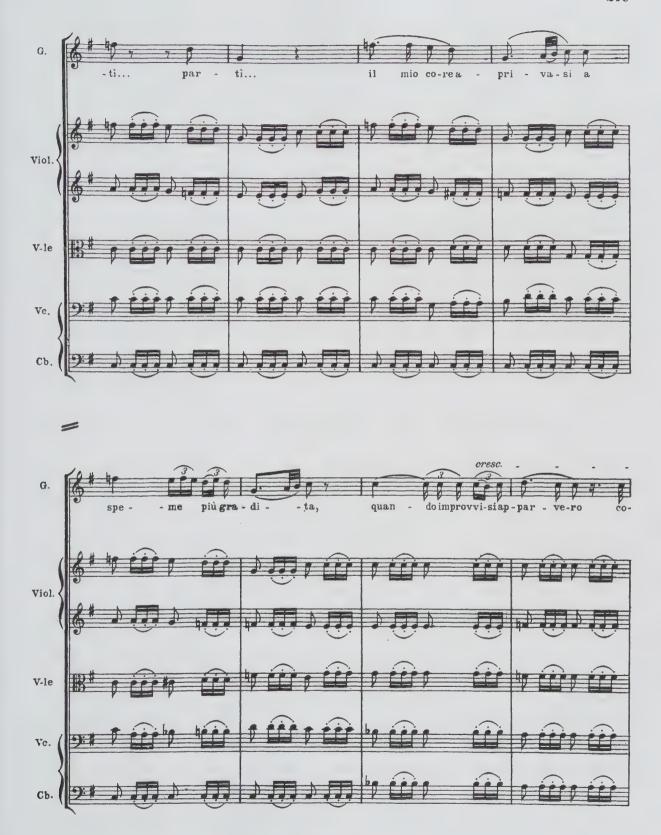
P.R. 156



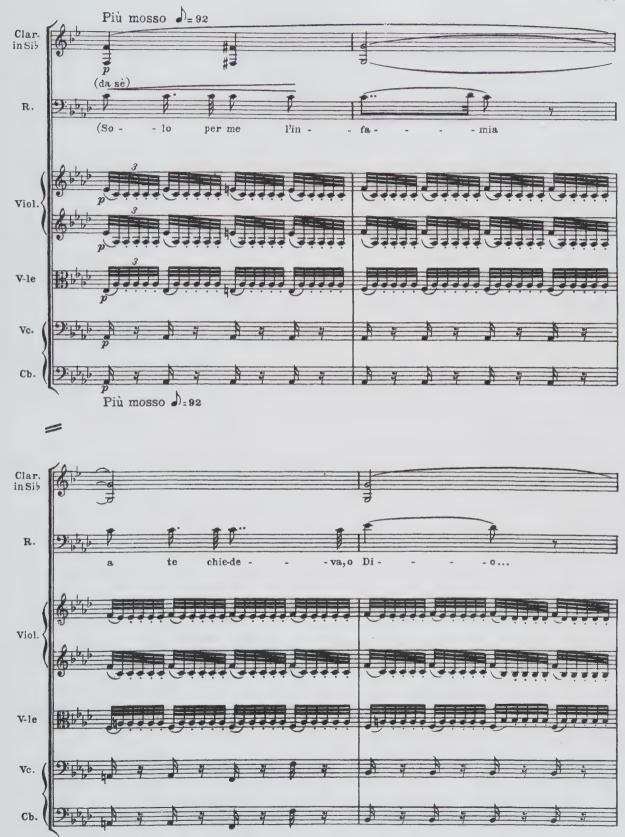


P. R. 156





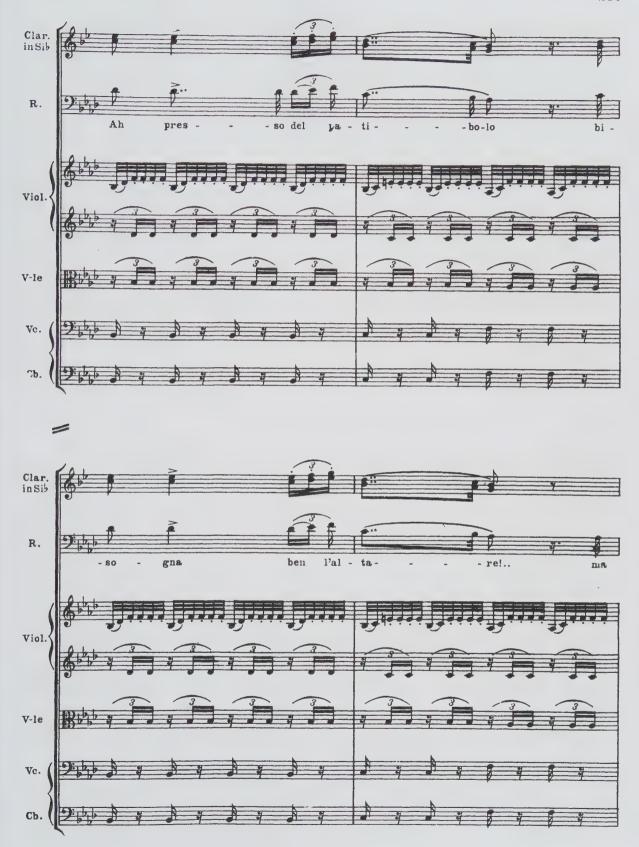




P. R. 156



P. R. 156



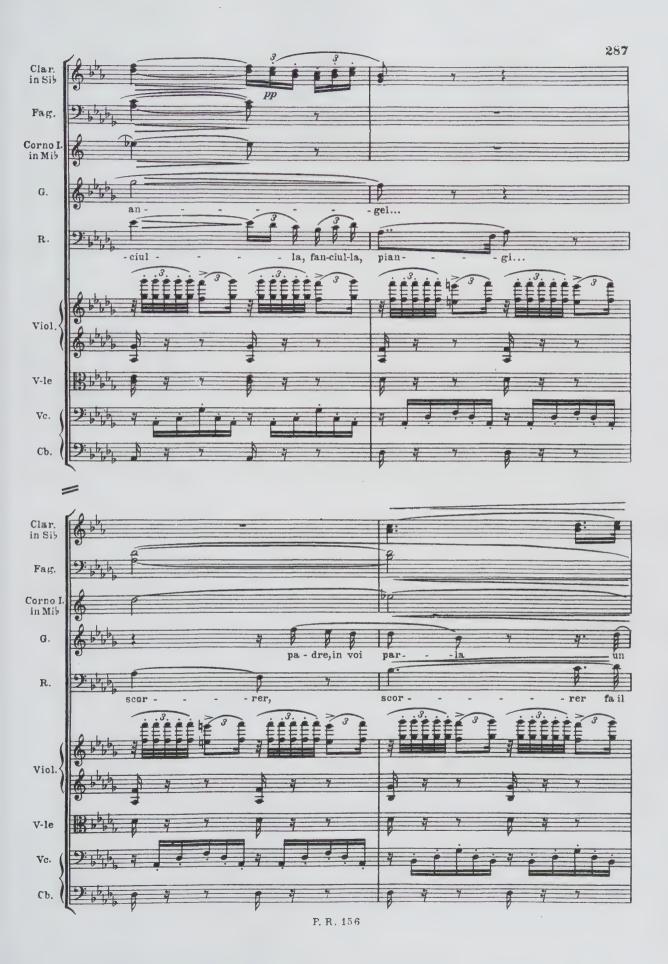
P. R. 156

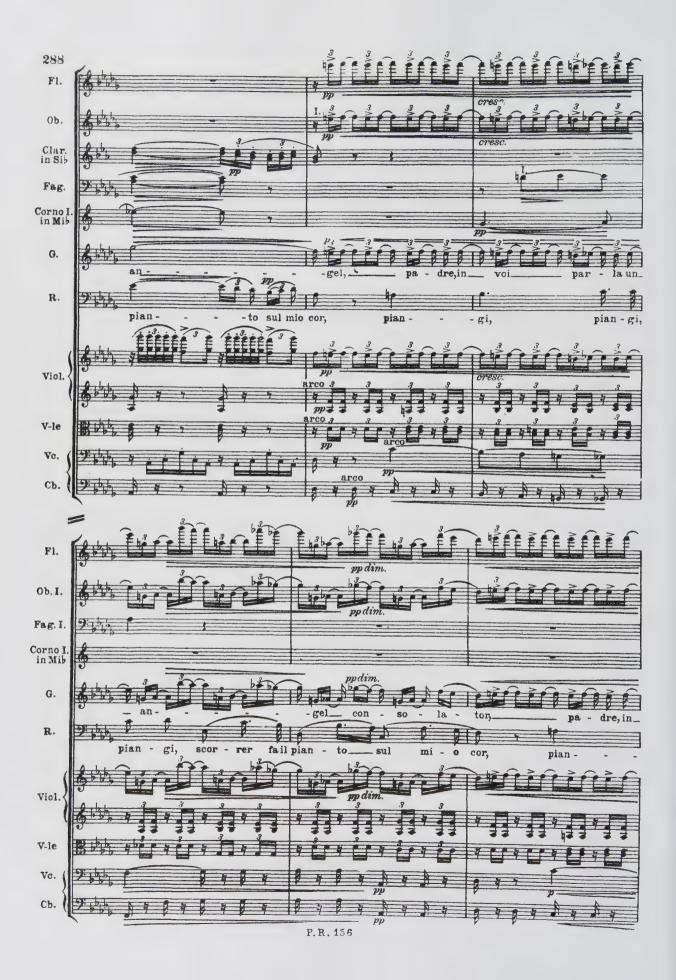


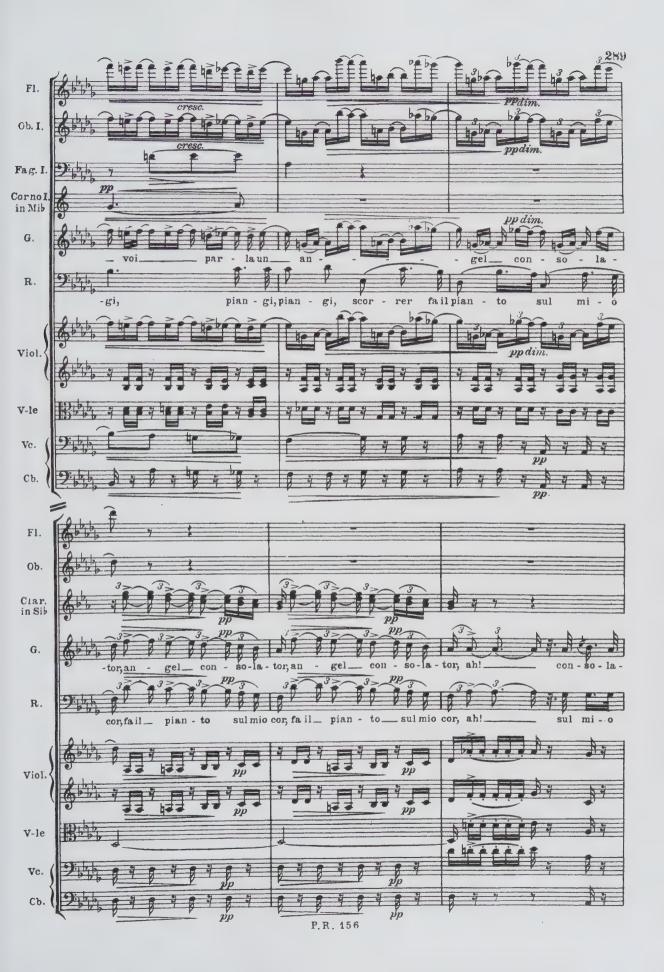
P. R. 156

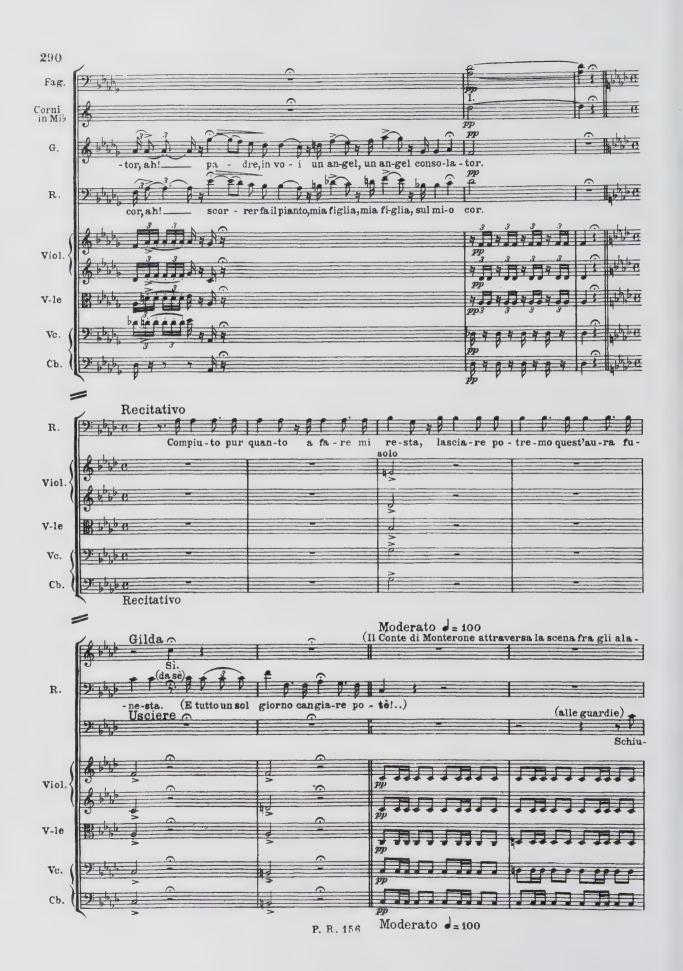


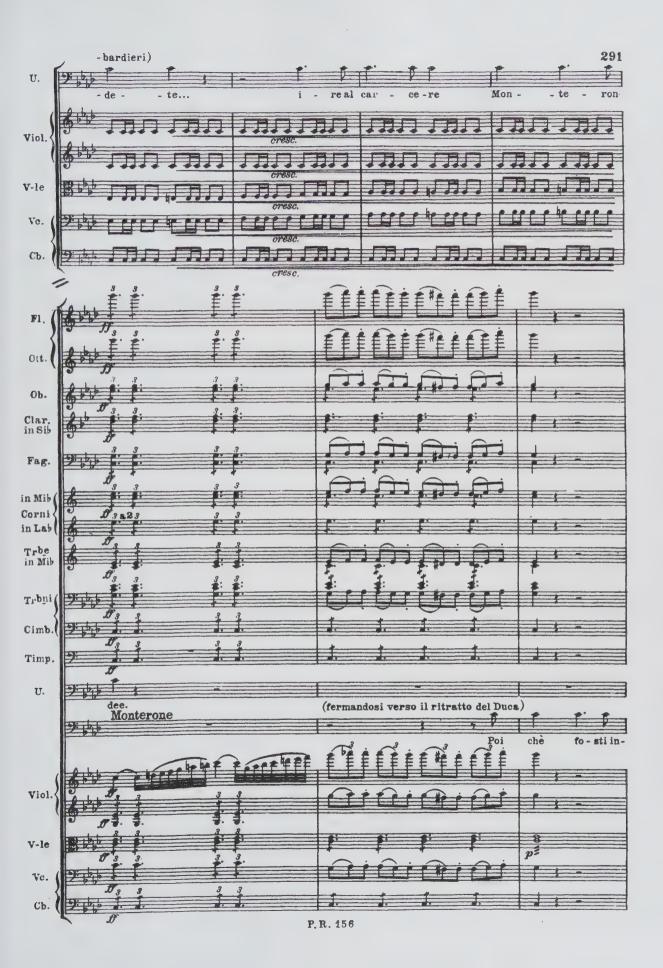






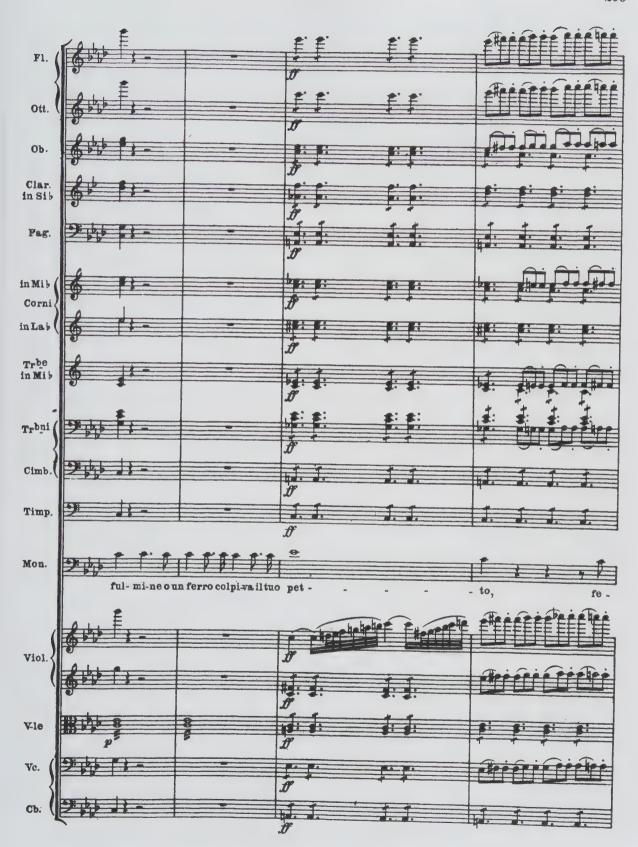








P. R. 156



P.R. 156



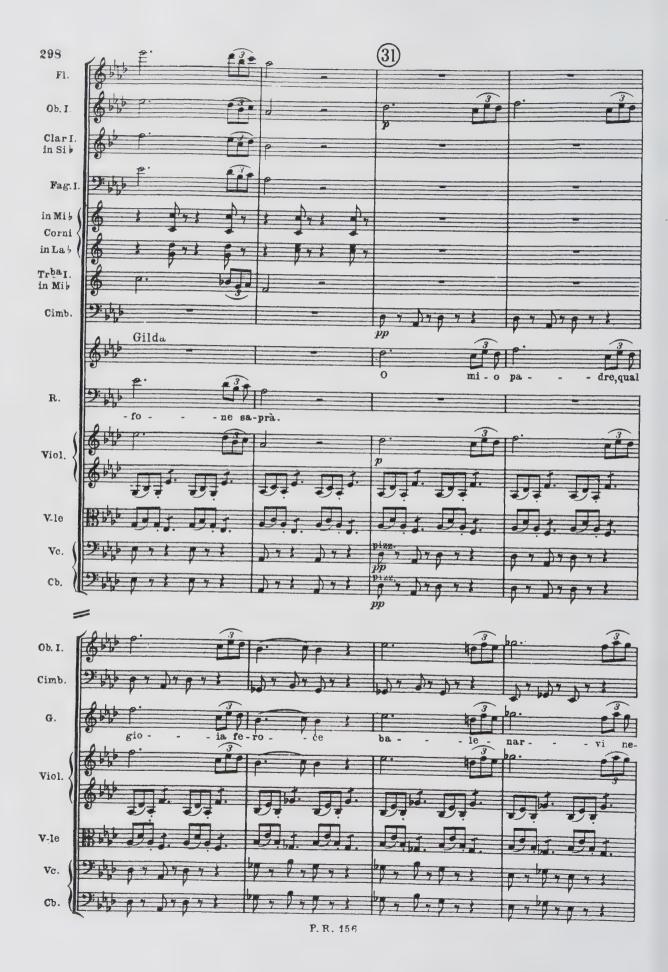
P. R. 156

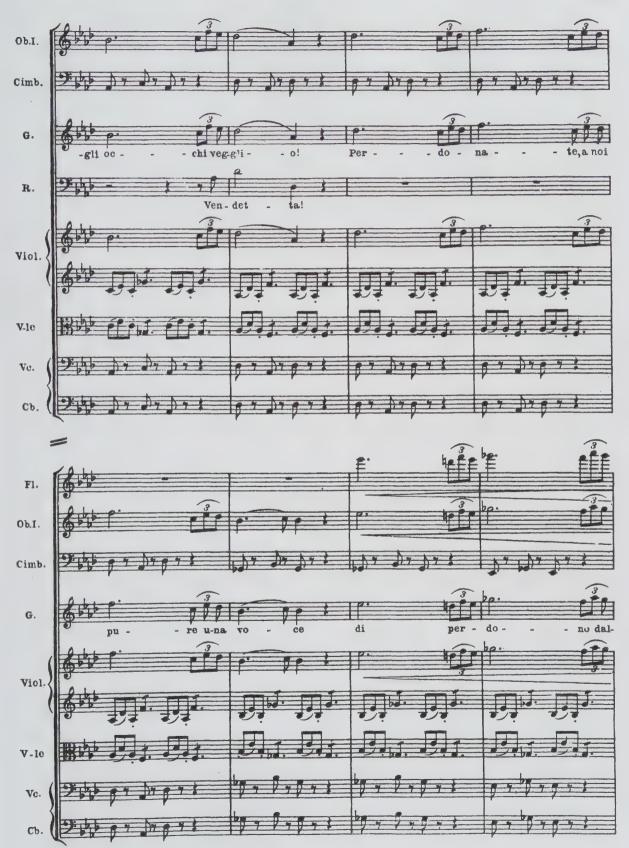




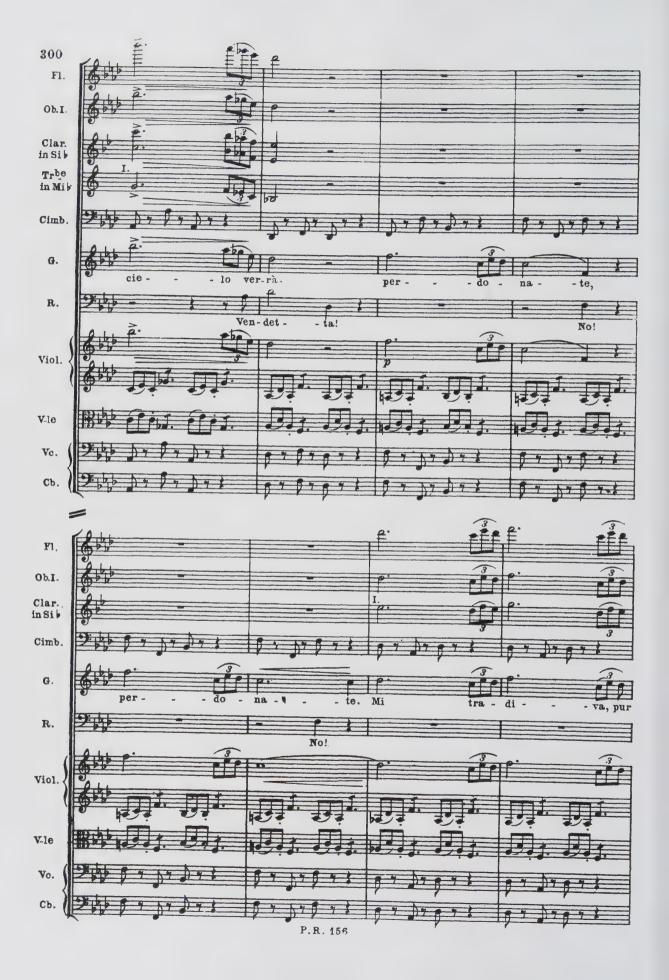
P.R. 156

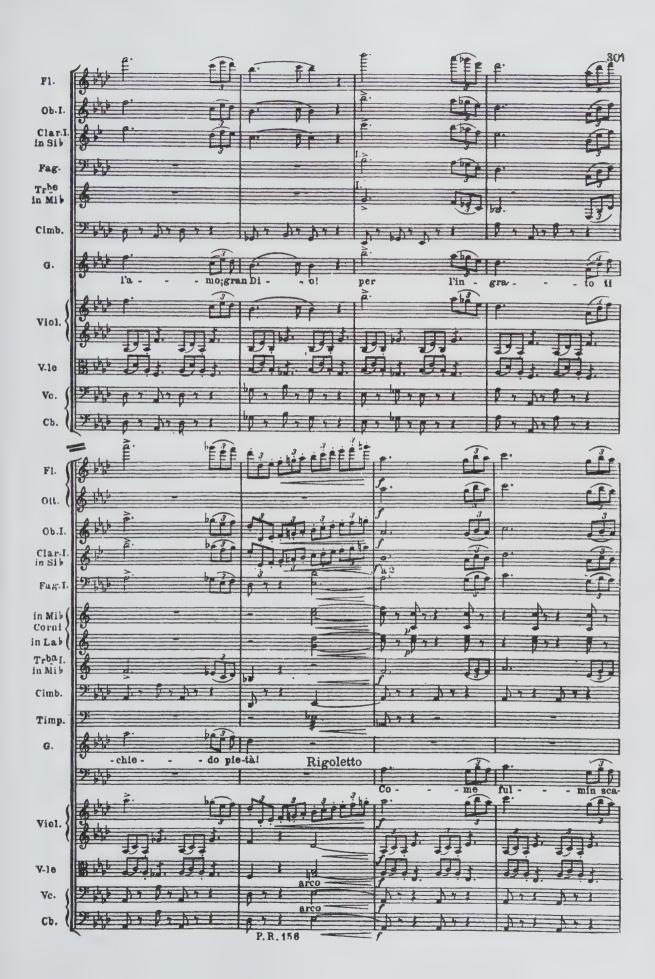






P.R. 156









P. R. 156

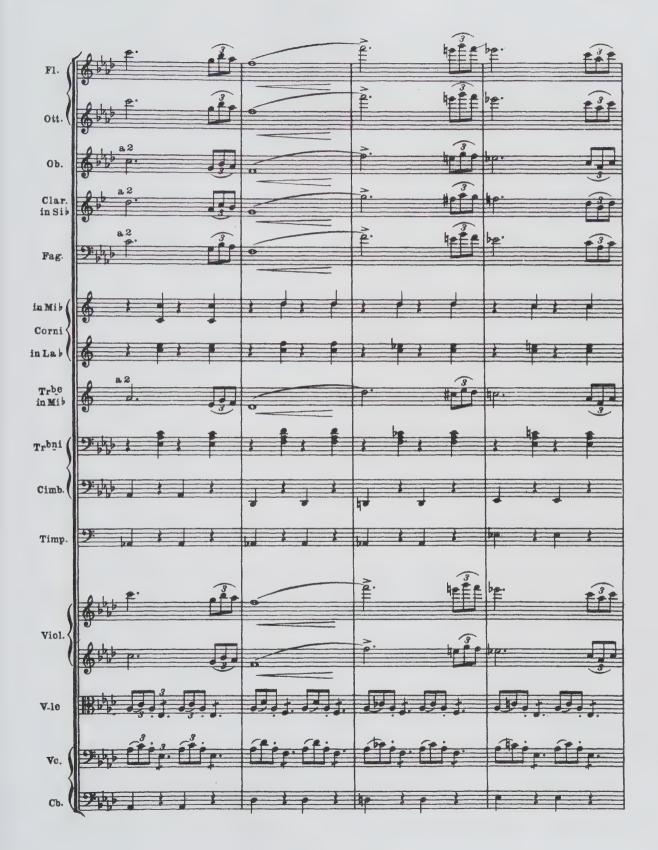


P. R. 156



P. R. 156







Fine dell'Atto secondo.

Destra sponda del Mincio.

A sinistra è una casa a due piani, mezzo diroccata, la cui fronte, volta allo spettutore, lascia vedere per una grande arcata l'interno d'una rustica osteria al pian terreno, ed una rozza scala che mette al granaio, entro cui da un balcone senza imposte, si vede un lettuccio. Nella facciata che guarda la strada è una porta che s'apre per di dentro; il muro poi è sì pieno di fessure, che dal di fuori si può facilmente scorgere quanto avviene nell'interno. Il resto del teatro rappresenta la deserta parte del Mincio, che nel fondo scorre dietro un parapetto in mezza ruina; al di là dal fiume è Mantova. È notte.

Nº11. Scena e Canzone

Duca





P. R. 156





P. R. 156



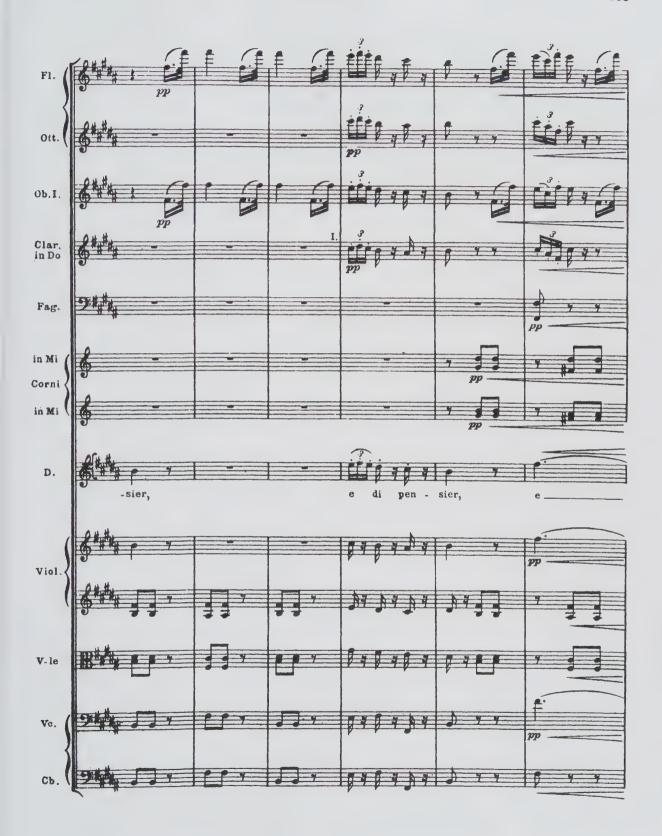
P. R. 156



P. R. 156

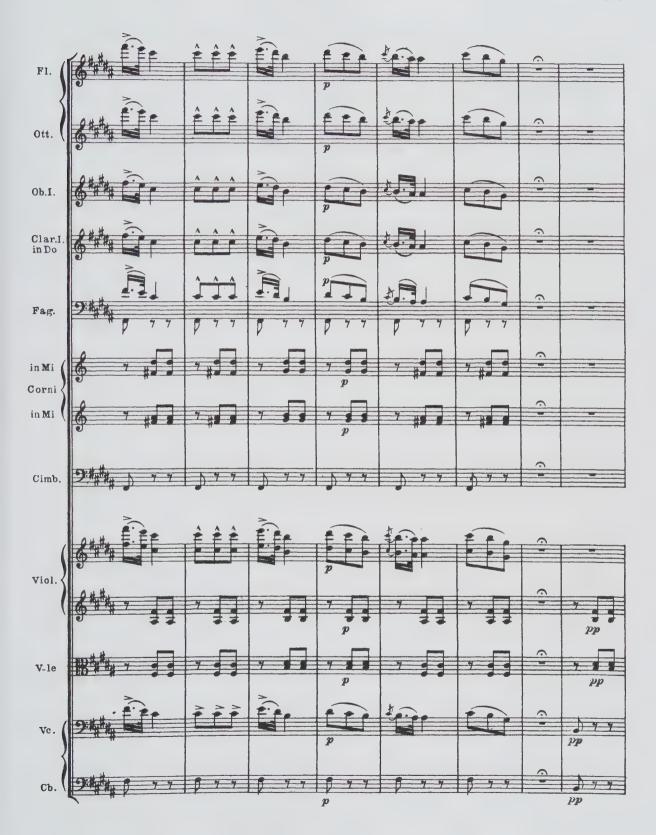


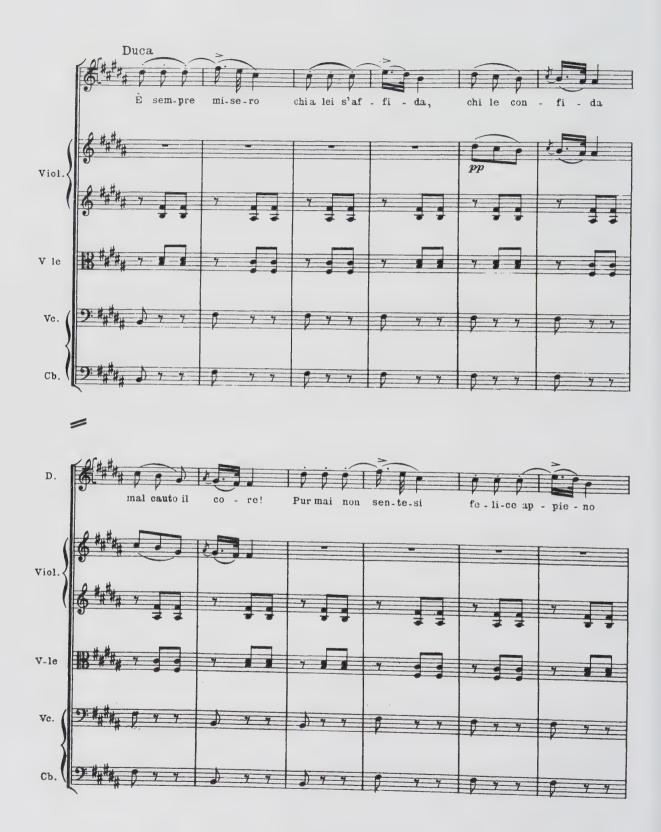
P. R. 156



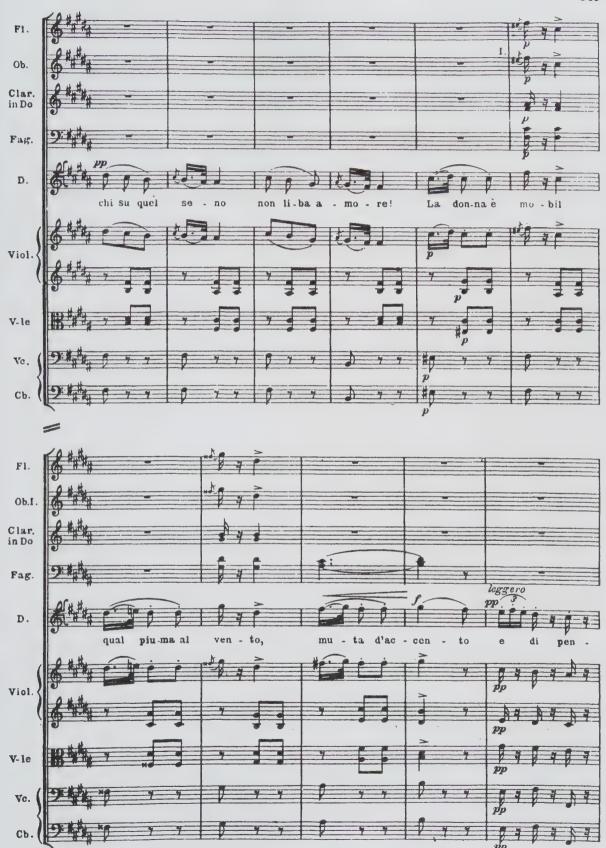
P.R. 156







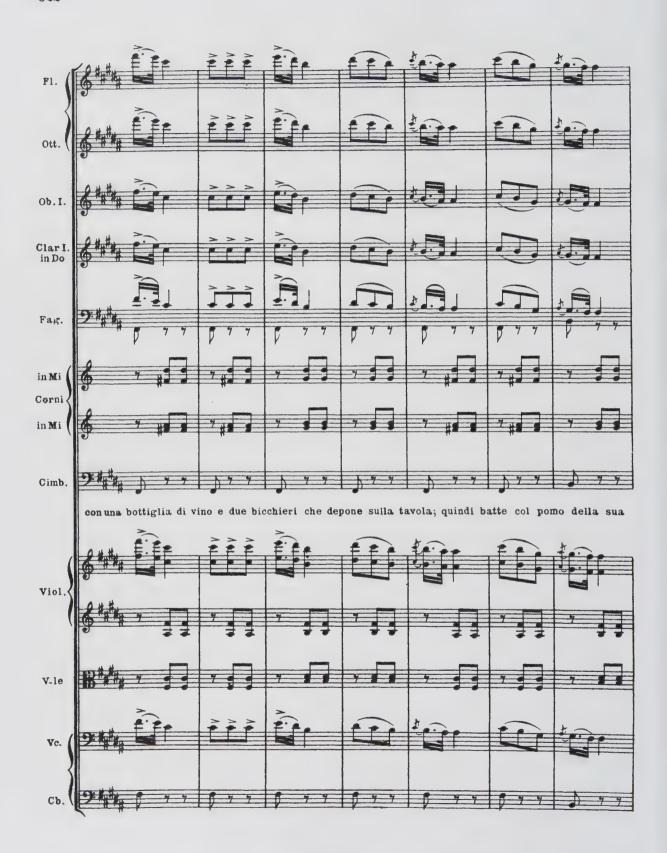
P. R. 156



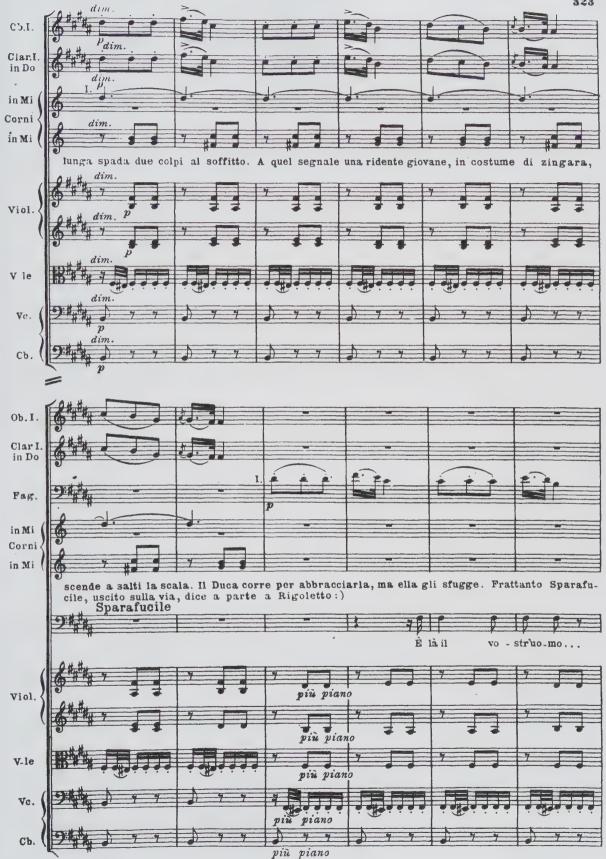
P. R. 156











P.R. 156

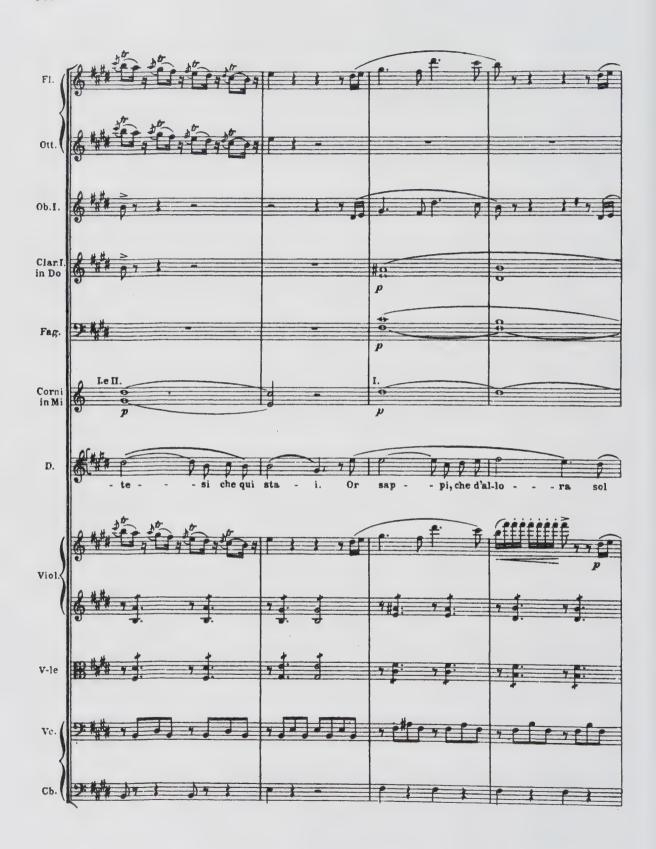


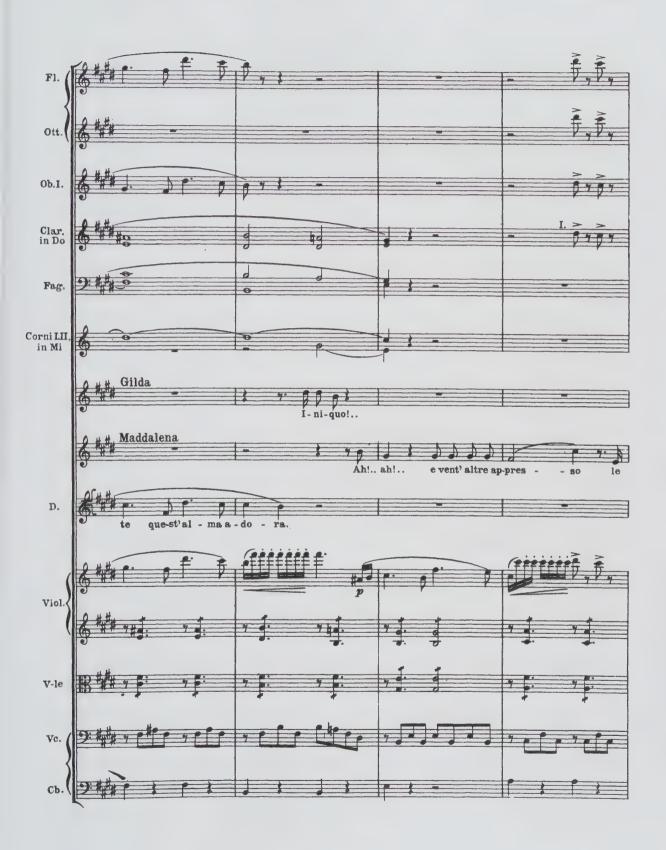
P. R. 156

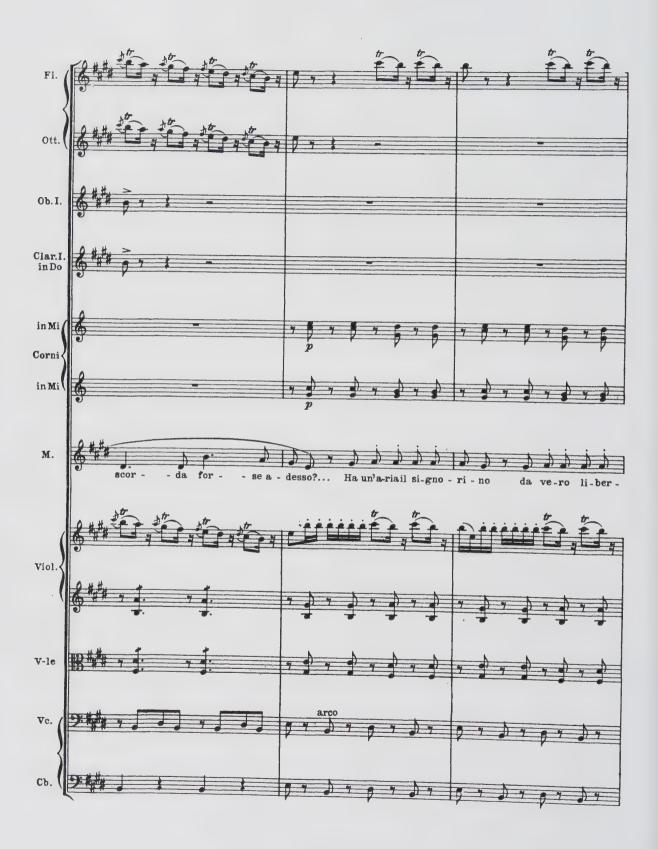
Nº 12. Quartetto
Gilda, Maddalena, Duca e Rigoletto.

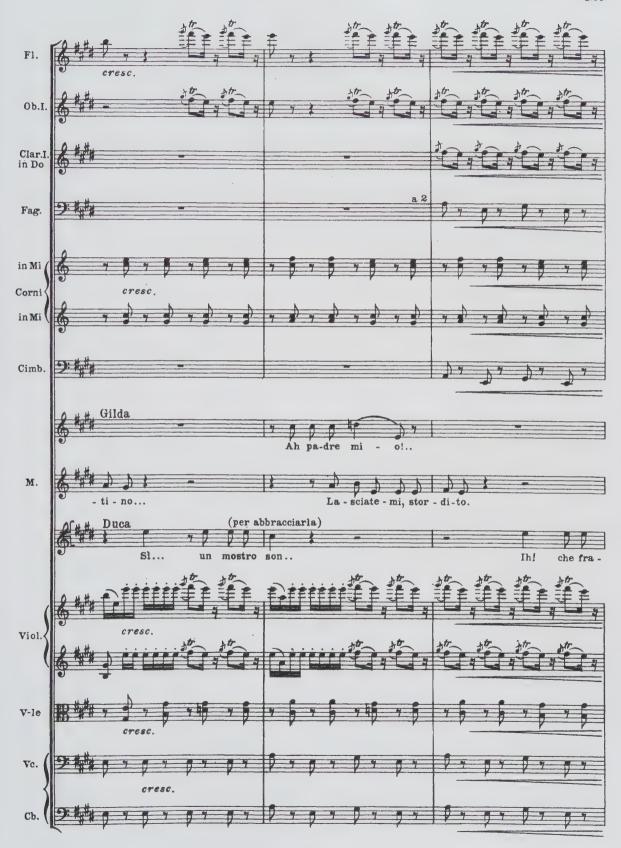


P. R. 156









P. R. 156



P. R. 156

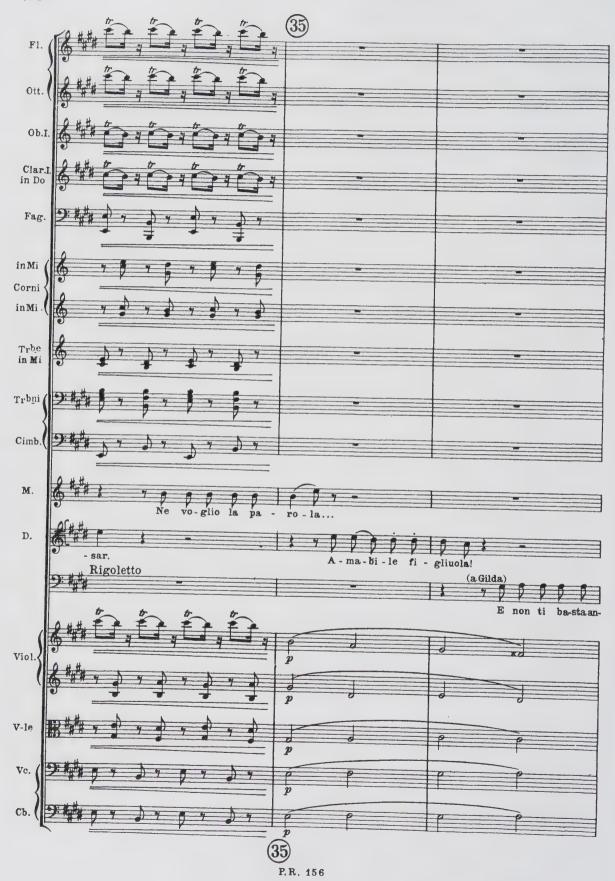


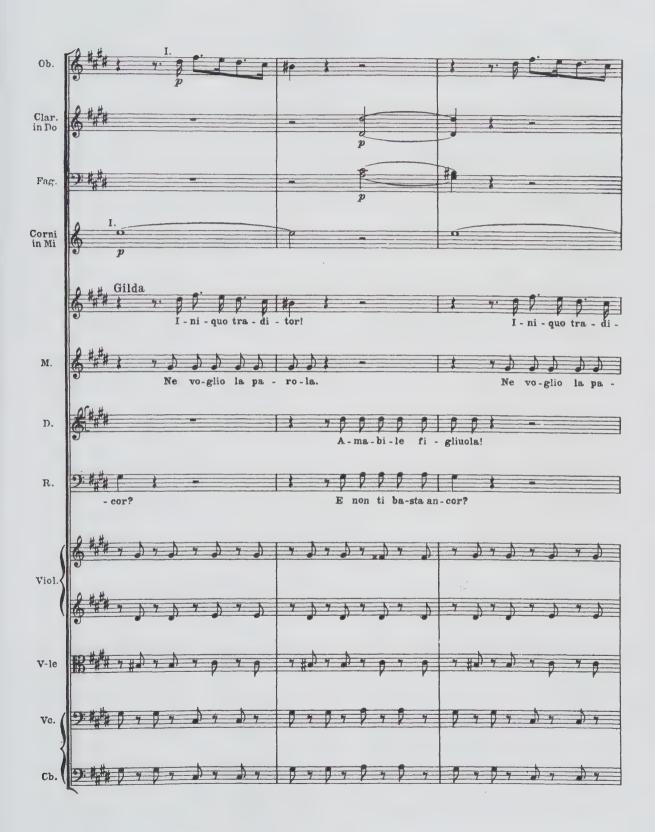
P.R. 156





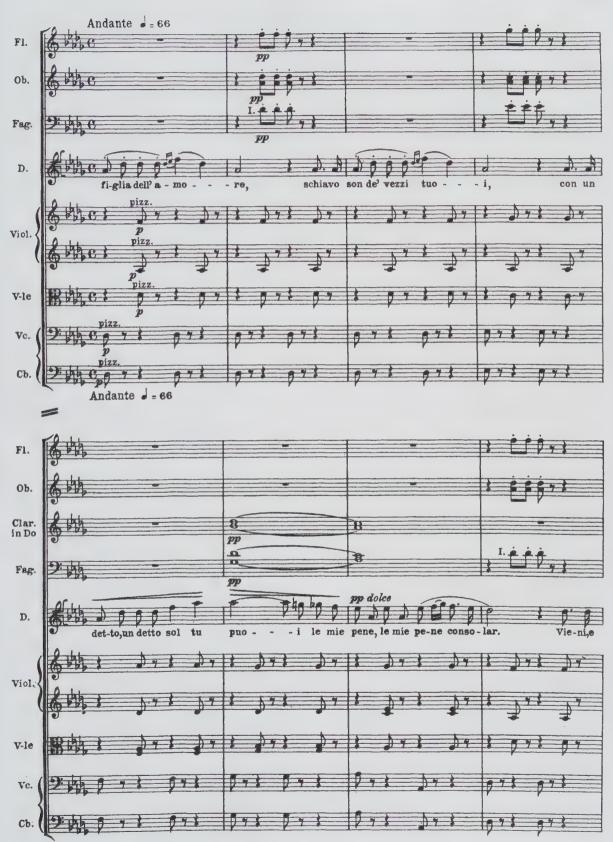
P.R. 156







P. R. 156

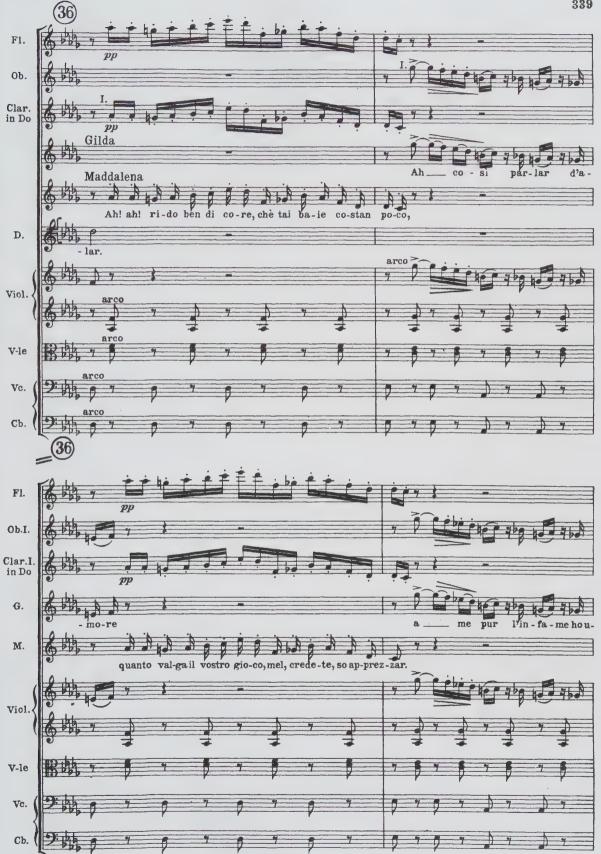


P.R. 156



P. R. 156

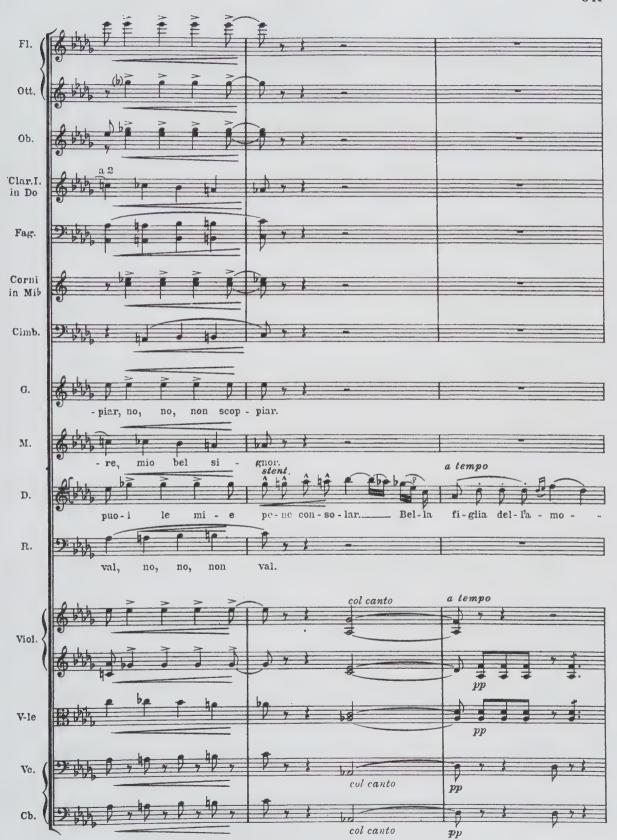




P.R. 156



P. R. 156



P.R. 156



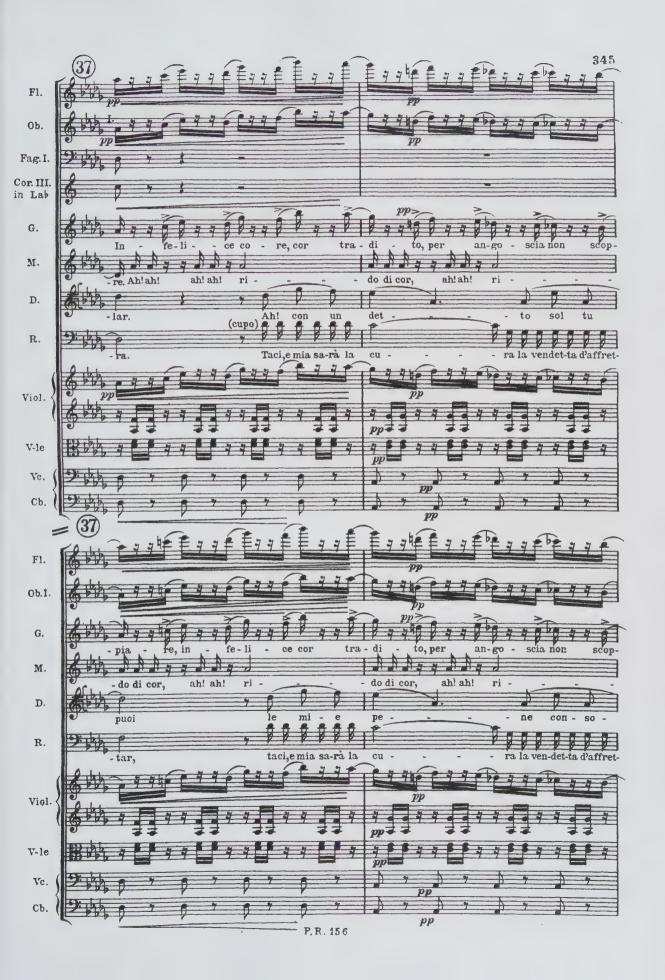
P. R. 156



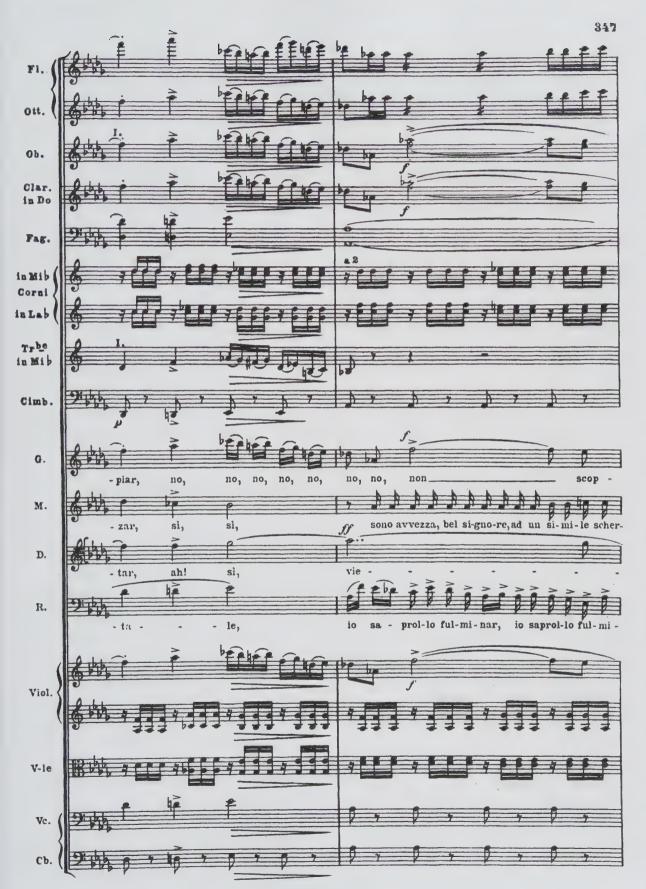
P. R. 156



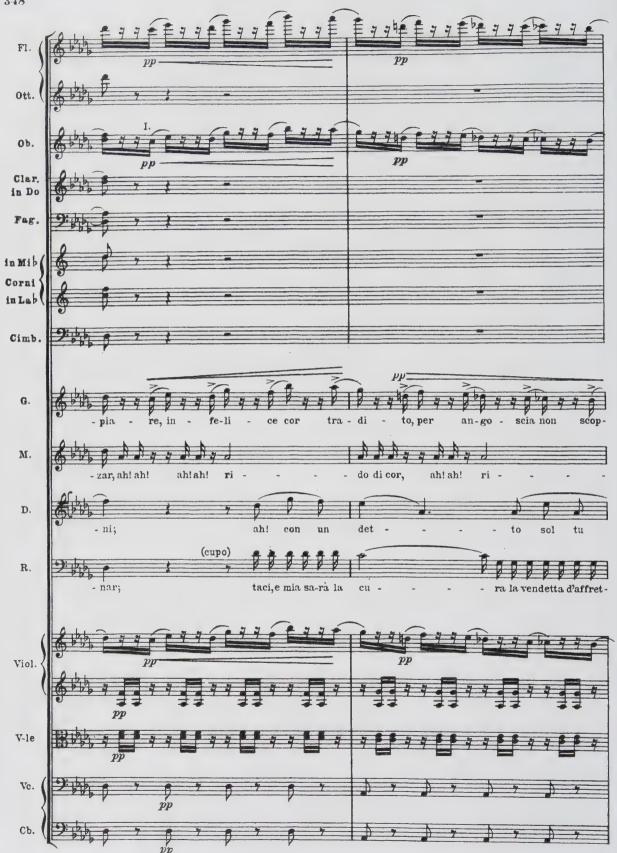
P. R. 156



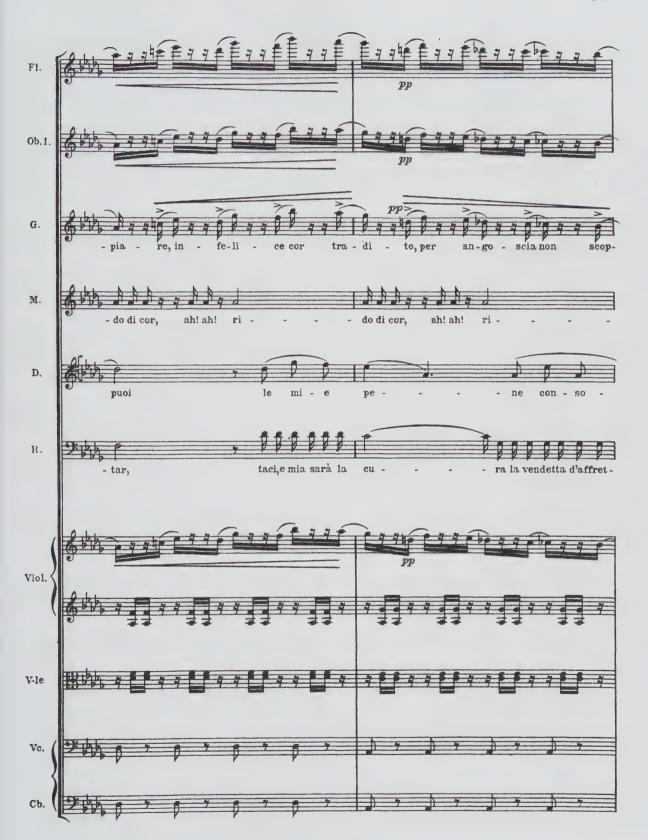




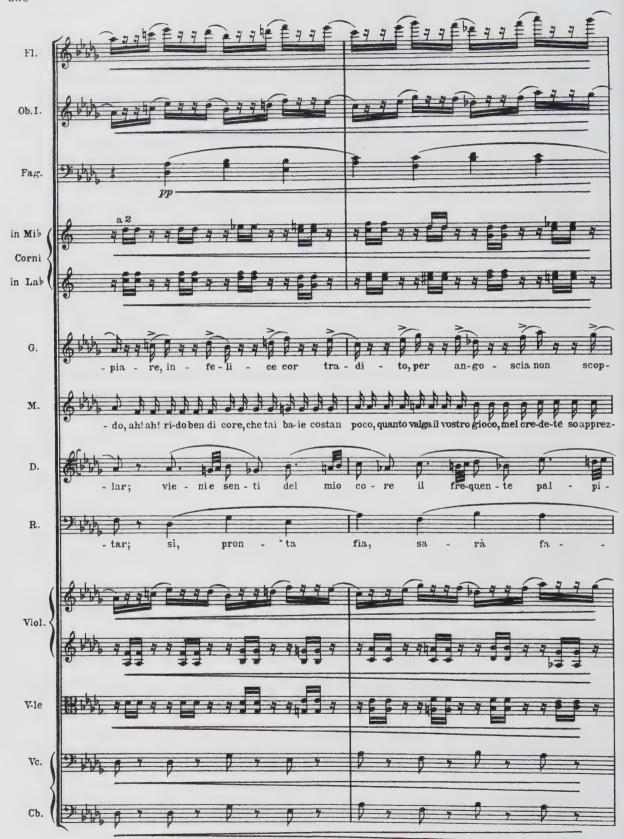
P. R. 156



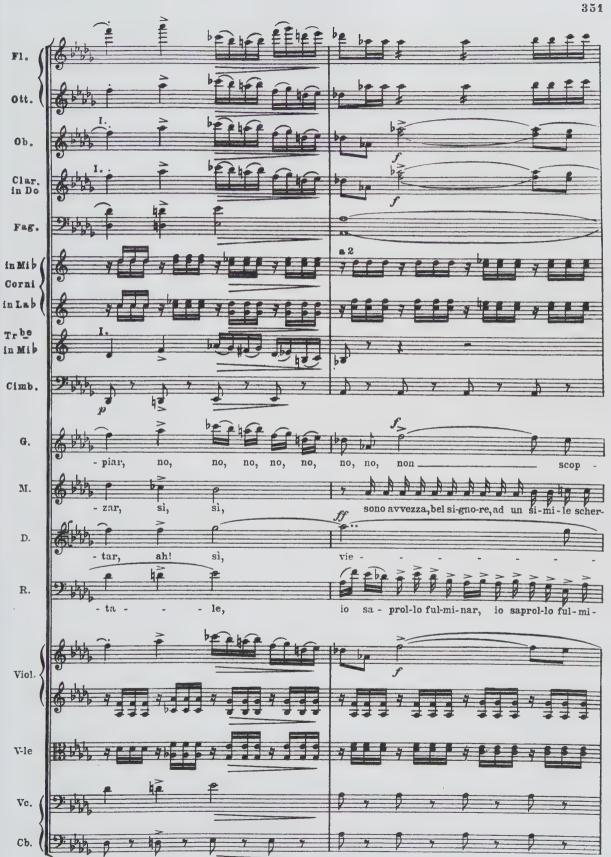
P. R. 156



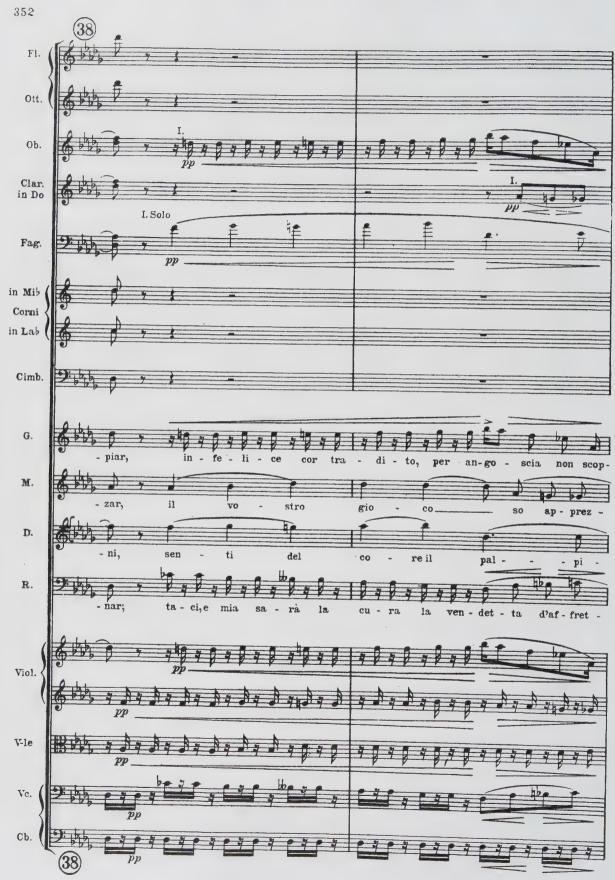
P. R. 156



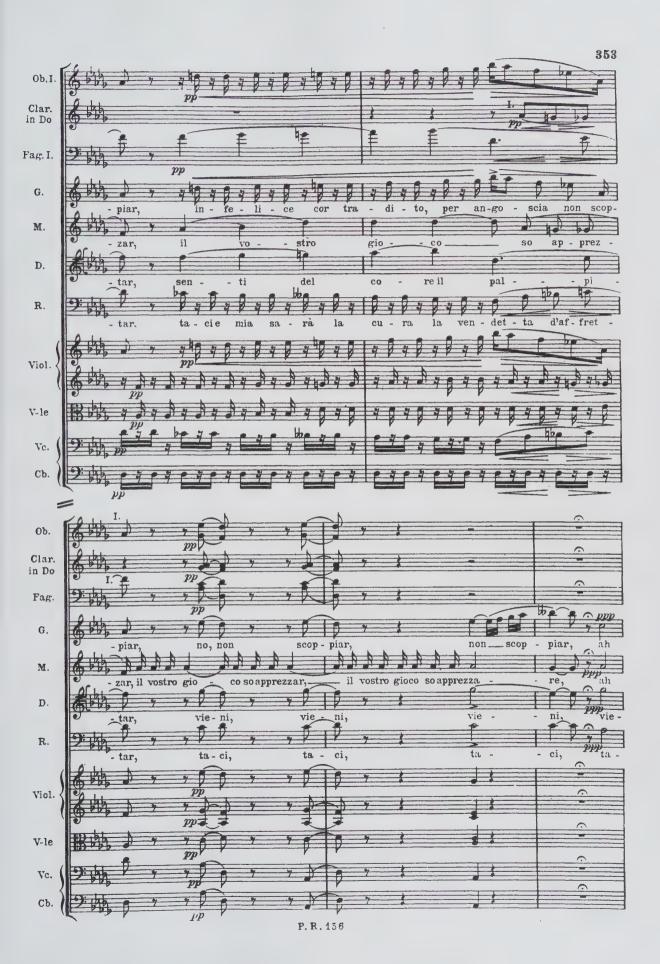
P. R. 156

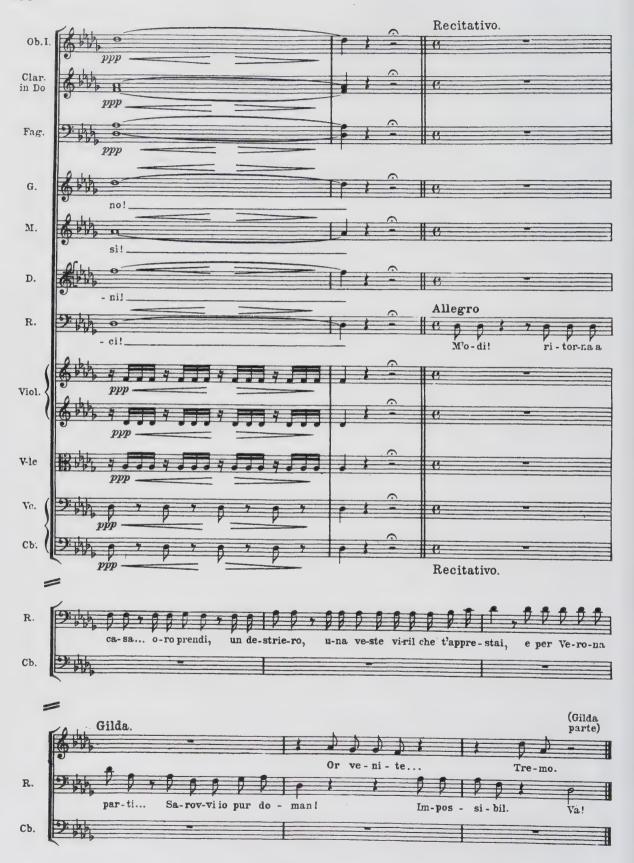


P.R. 156



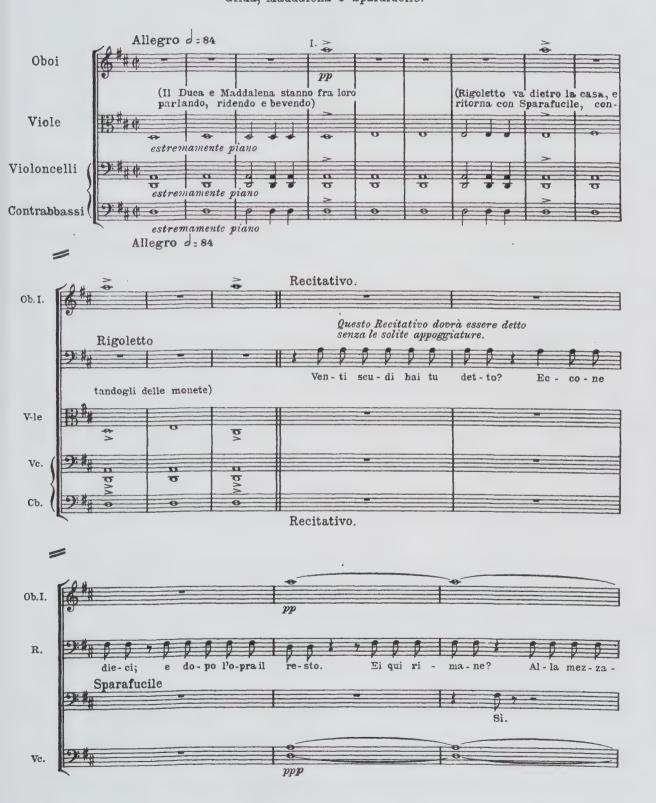
P.R.156





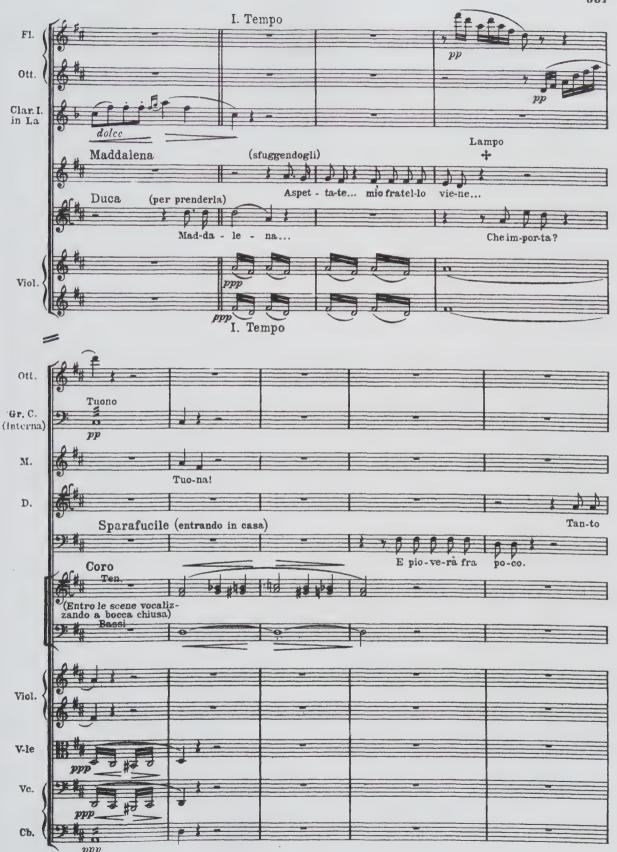
P. R. 156

Nº 13. Scena, Terzetto e Tempesta. Gilda, Maddalena e Sparafucile.

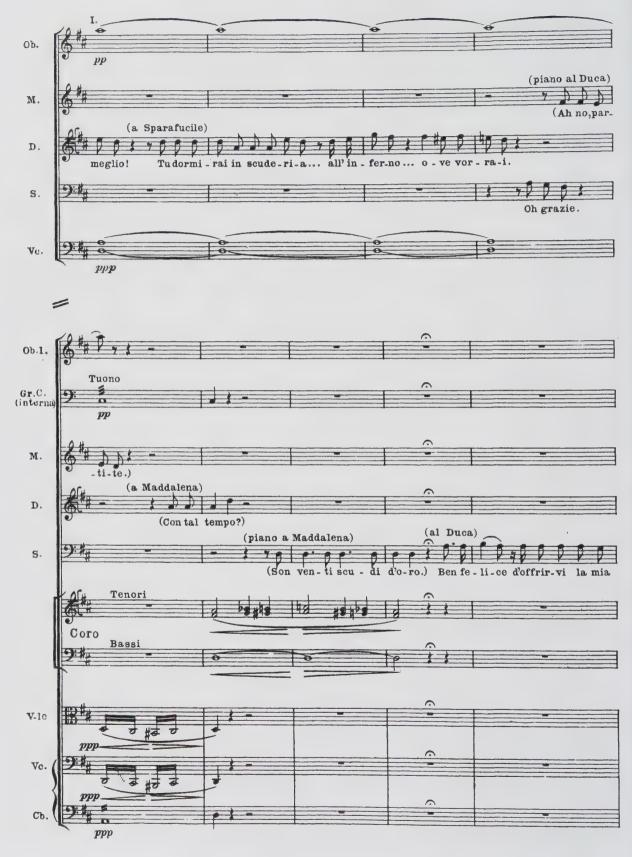




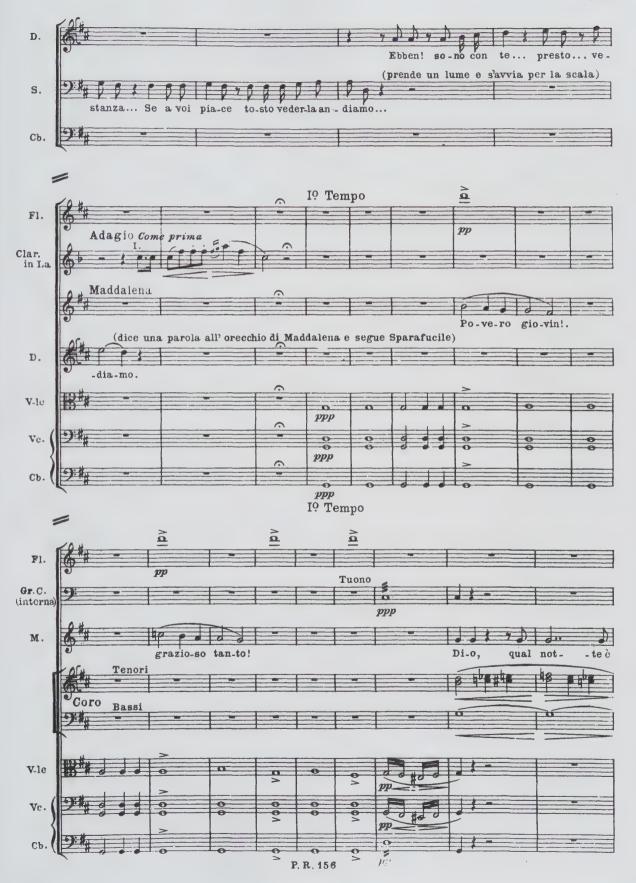
P. R. 156



P. R. 156

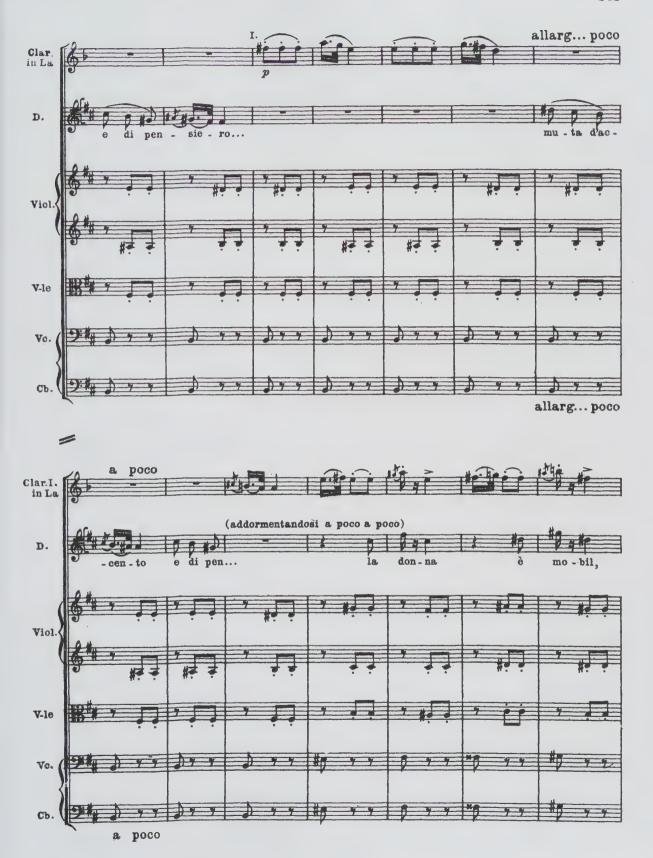


P.R. 156





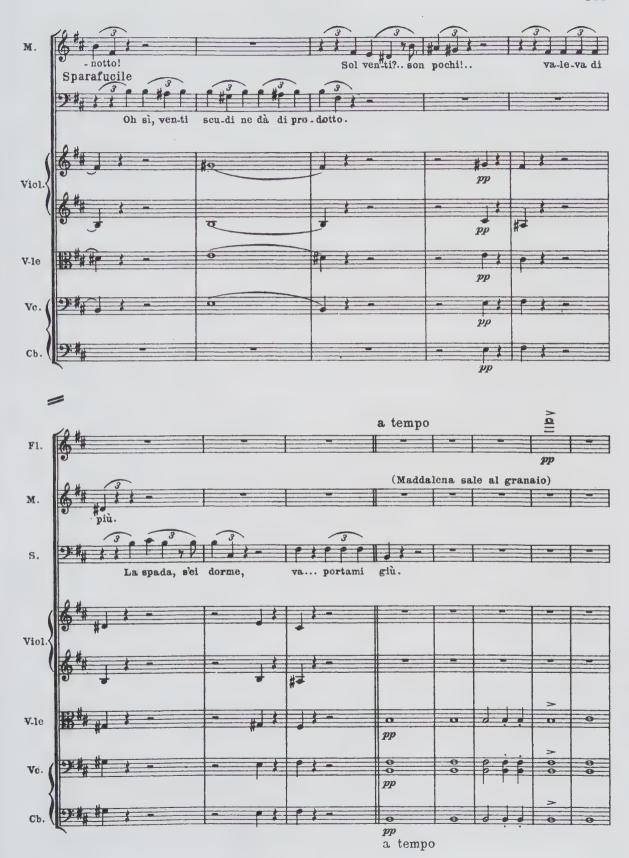
P. R. 156



P. R. 156



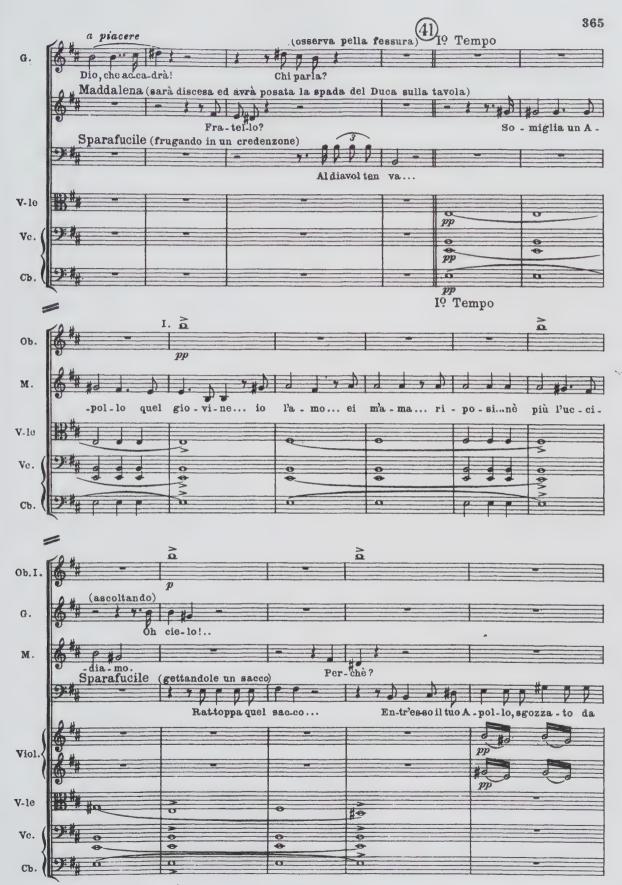
P. R. 156



P. R. 156

P. R. 156

pp



P. R. 156



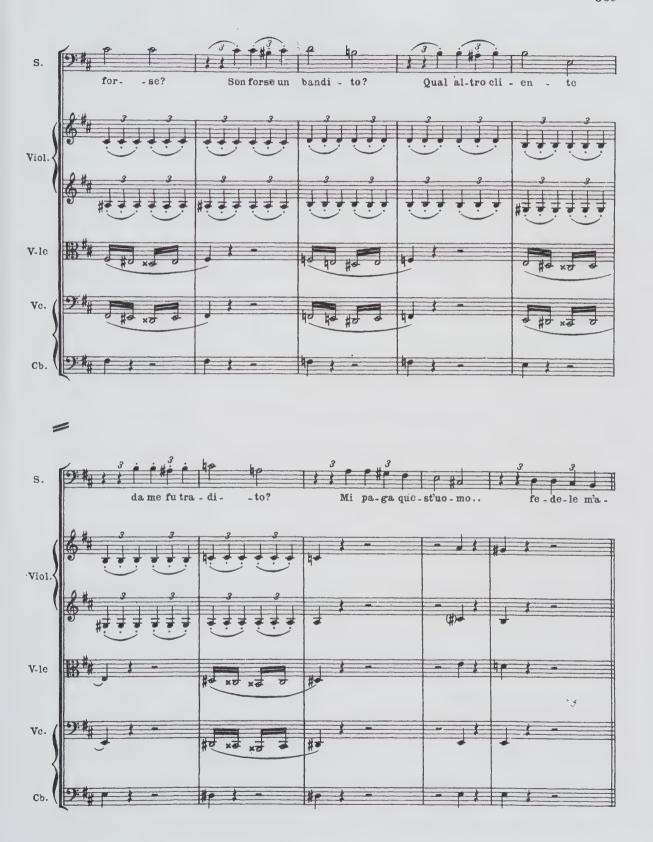
P.R. 156

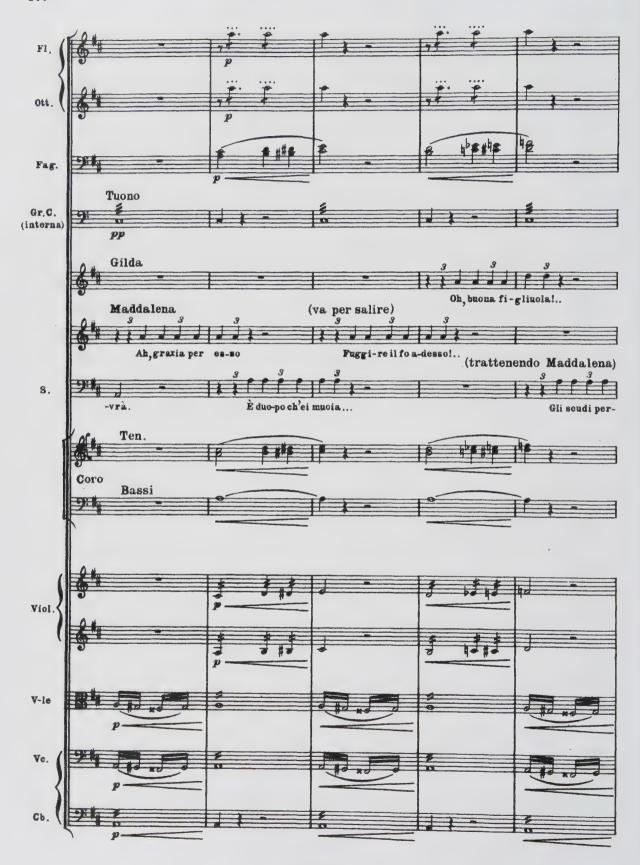


P.R. 156



P. R. 156



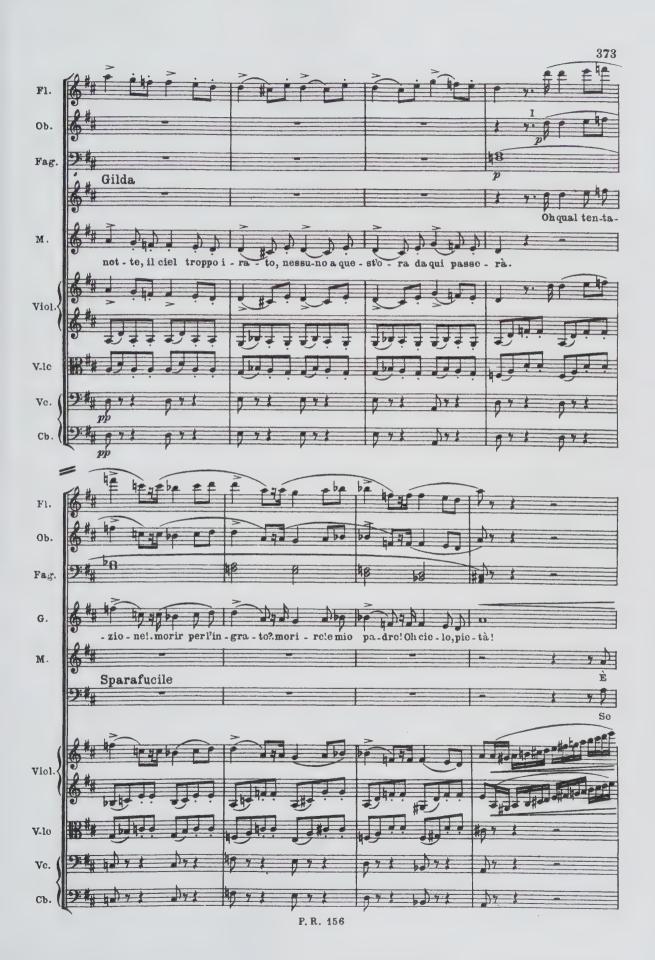


P.R.156





P. R. 156





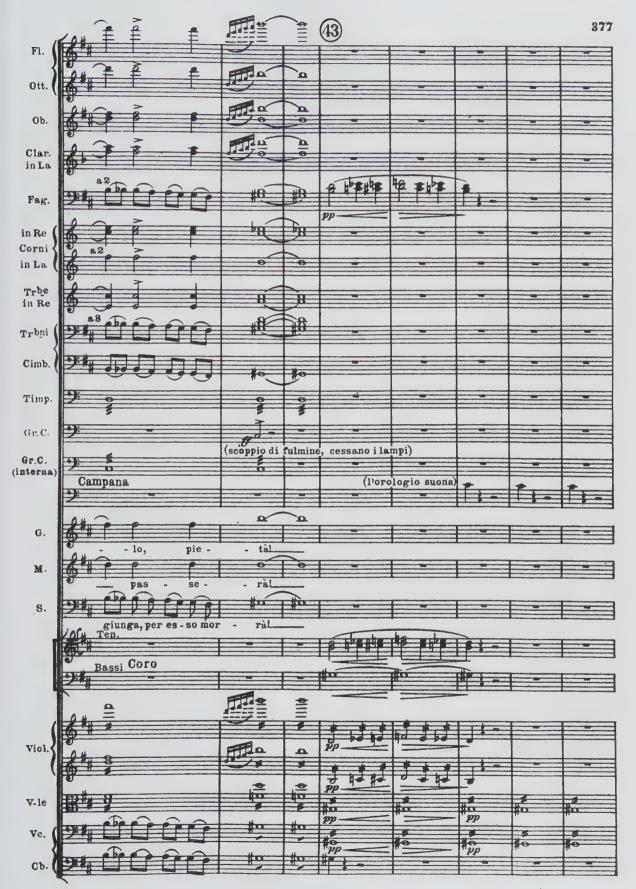
P. R. 156



P. R. 156



P. R. 156



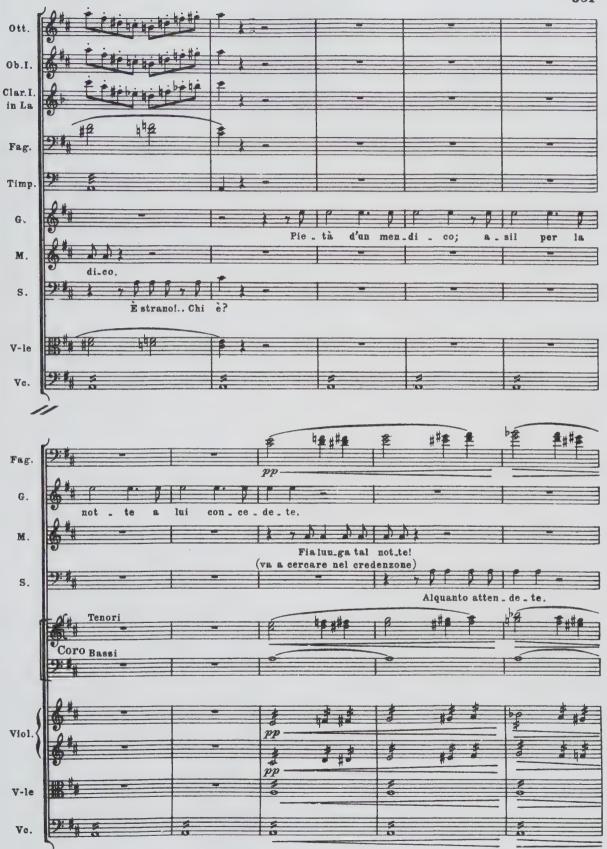
P. R. 156



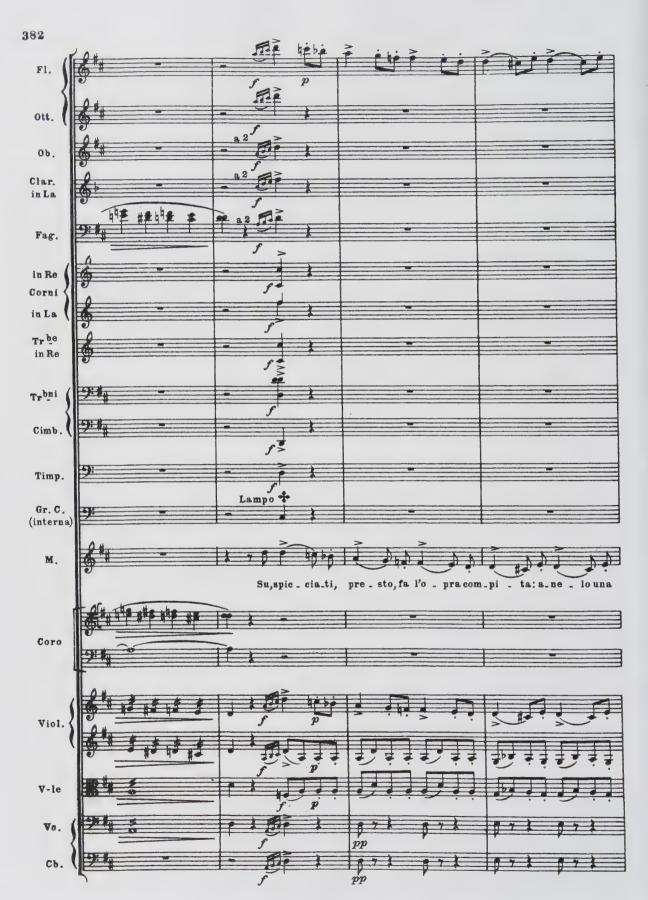
P. R. 156





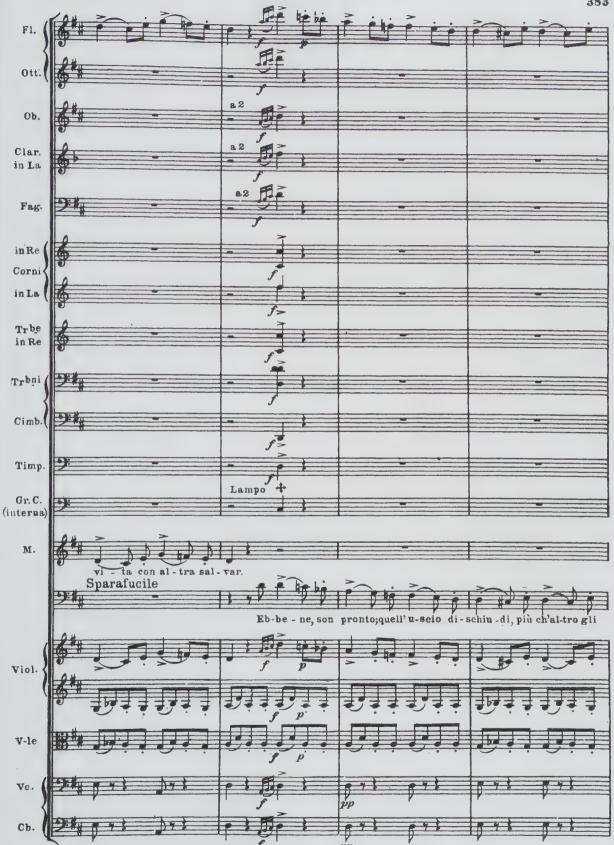


P. R. 156



P. R. 156



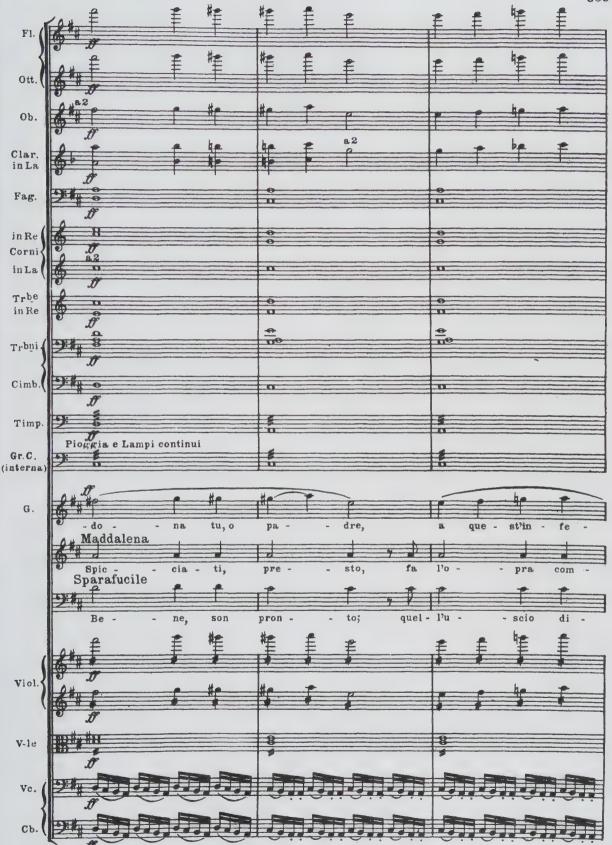


P. R. 156



P. R. 156

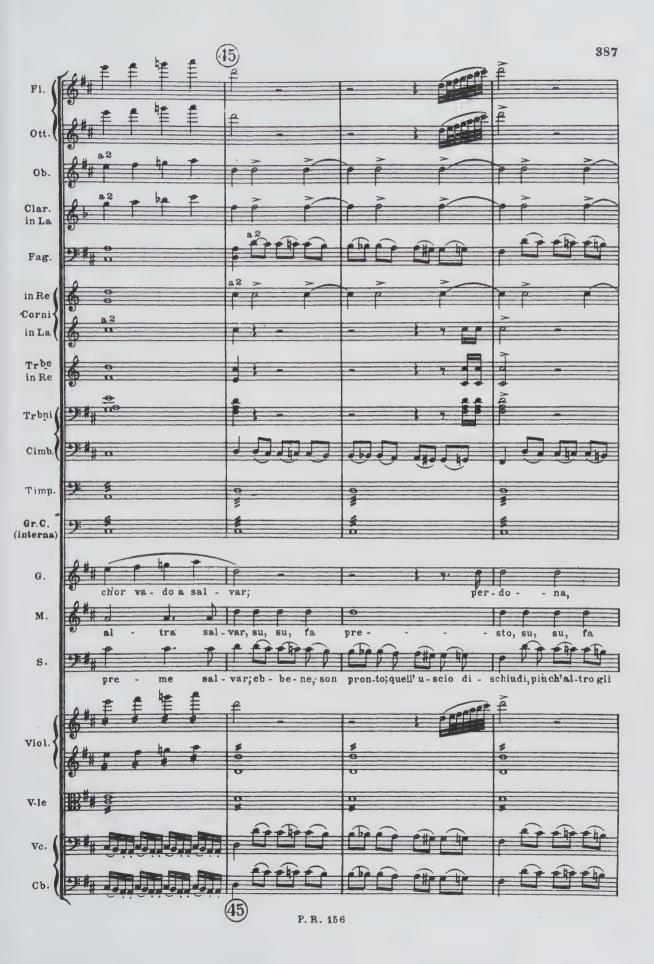




P. R. 156



P. R. 156



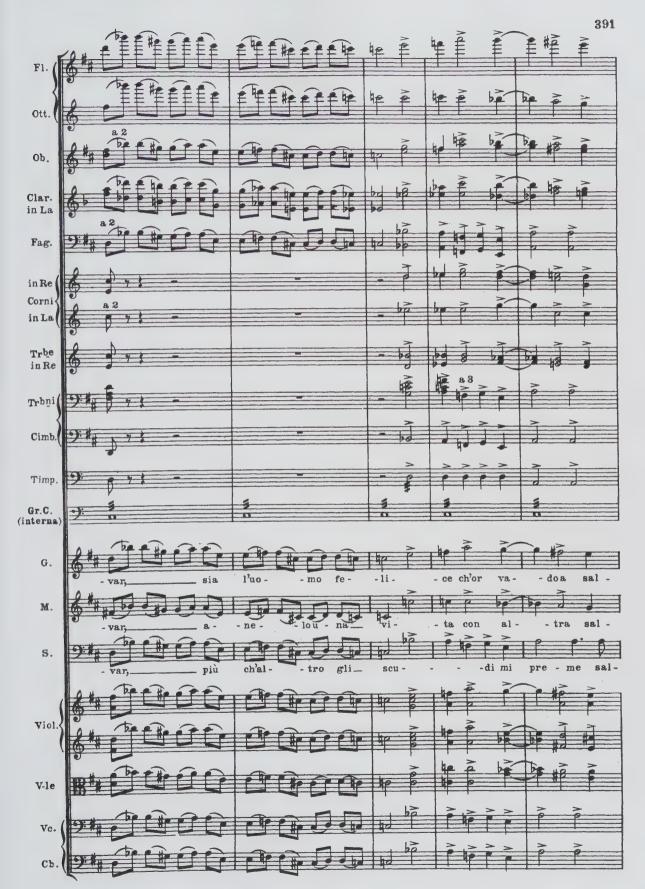


P. R. 156





P. R. 156



P. R. 156

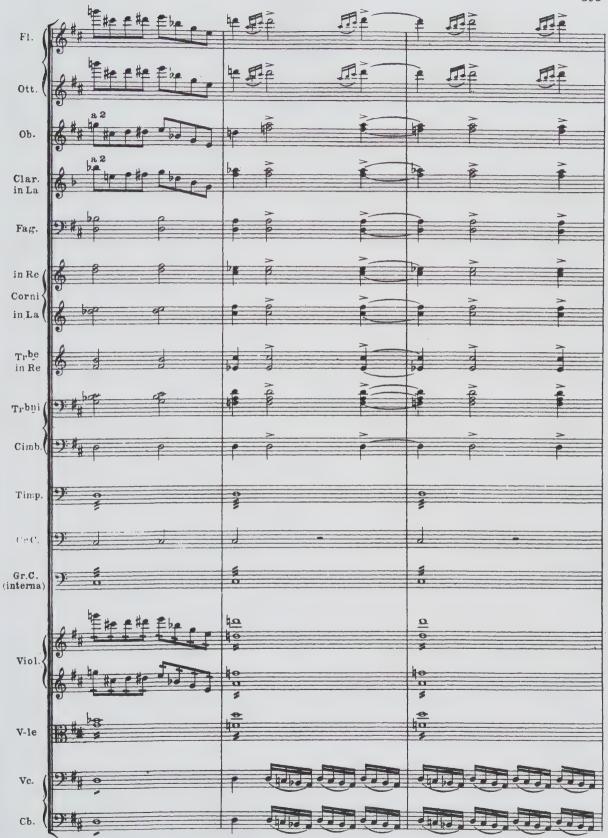




P. R. 156



P. R. 156



P. R. 156



P. R. 156



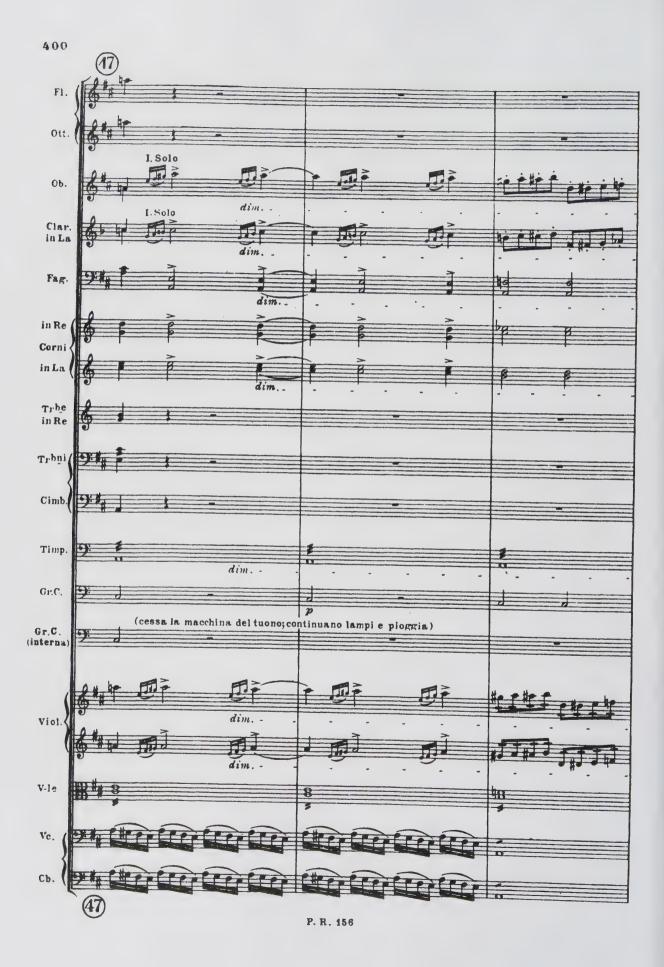
P. R. 156



P. R. 156



P. R. 156







P. R. 156

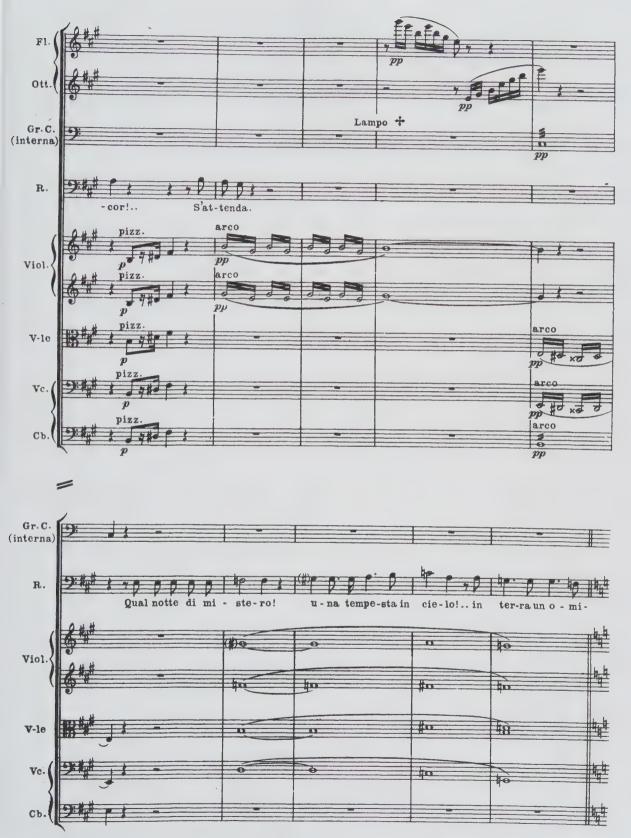


P. R. 156

Nº14. Scena e Duetto finale

Gilda e Rigoletto





P. R. 156



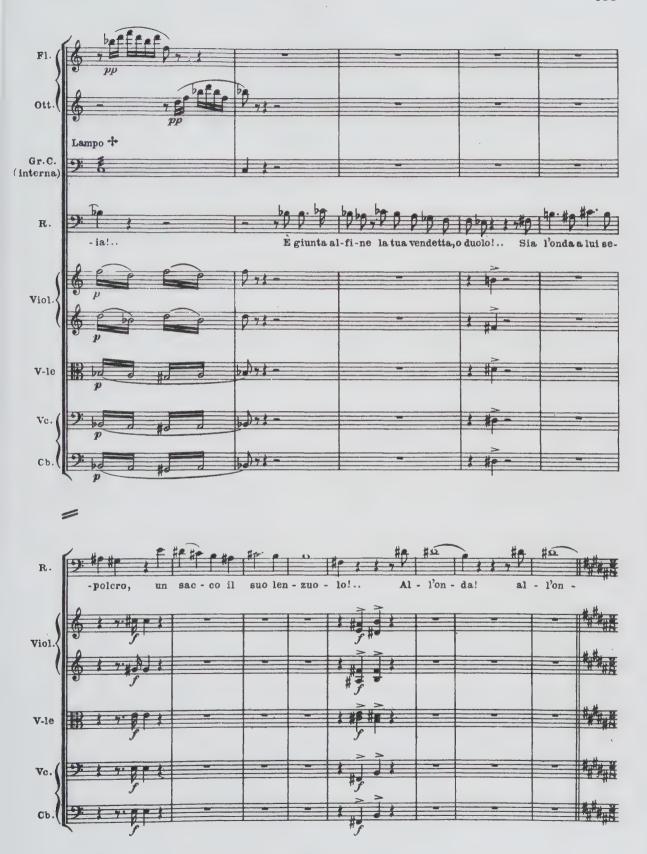
P. R. 156



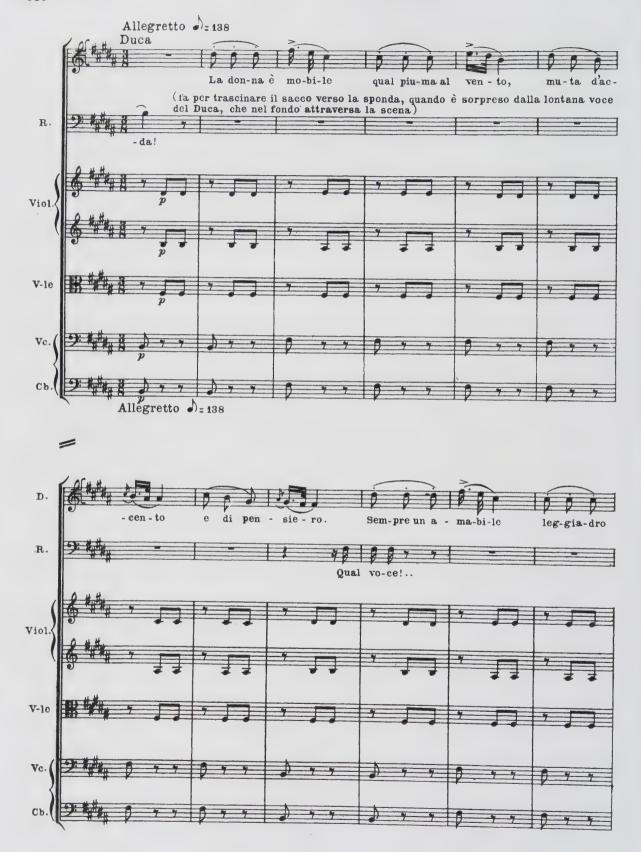
P. R. 156

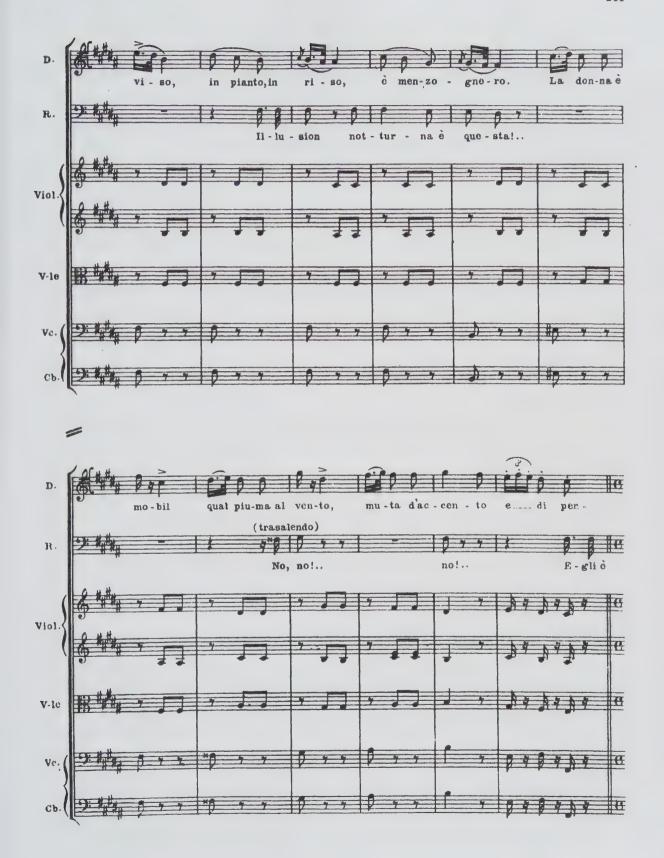


P. R. 156

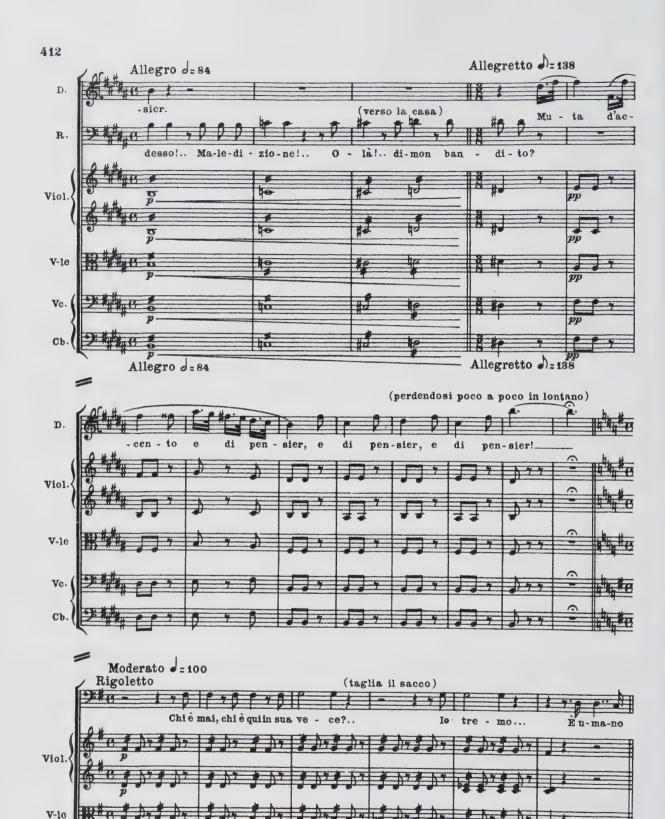


P. R. 156





P. R. 156



P. R. 156

Vc.

Cb.

Moderato = 100



P. R. 156



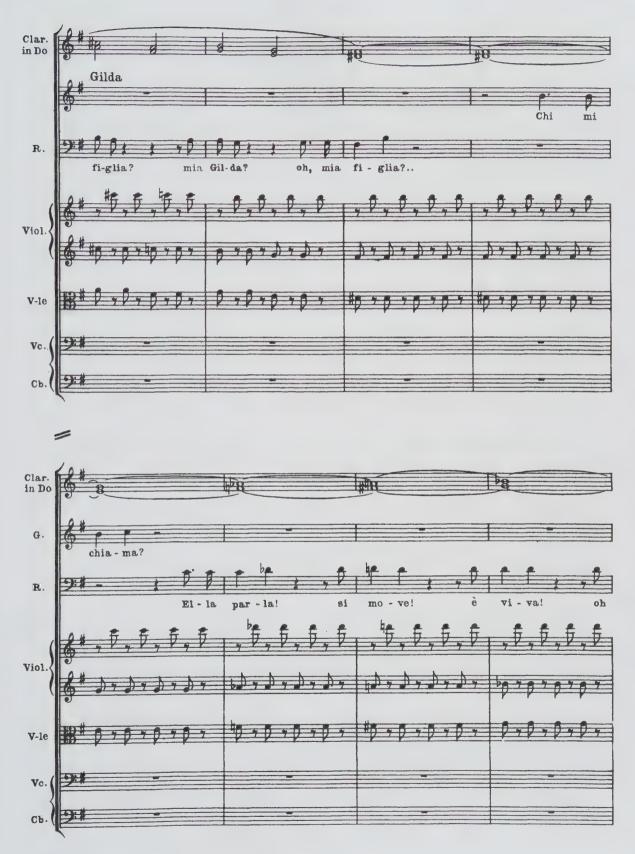
P. R. 156



P. R. 156



P. R. 156



P. R. 156



P.R. 156



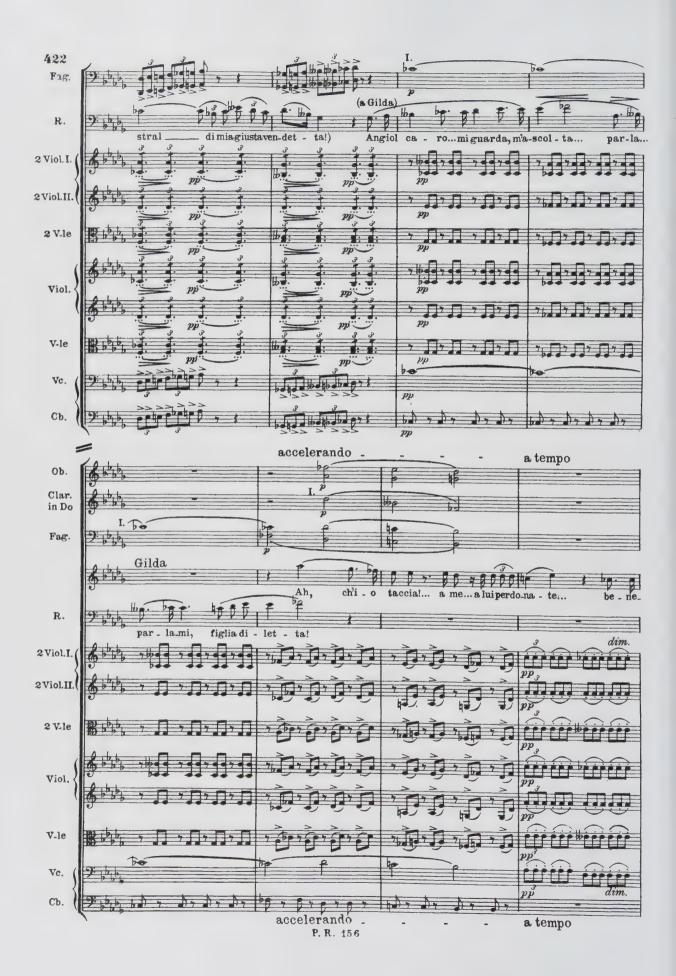
P. R. 156



P. R. 156

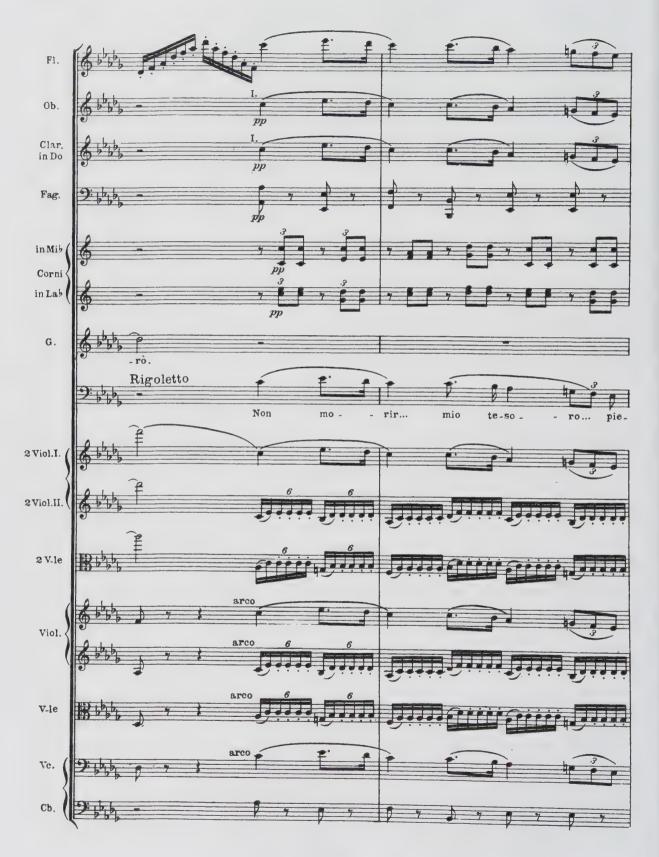


P. R. 156

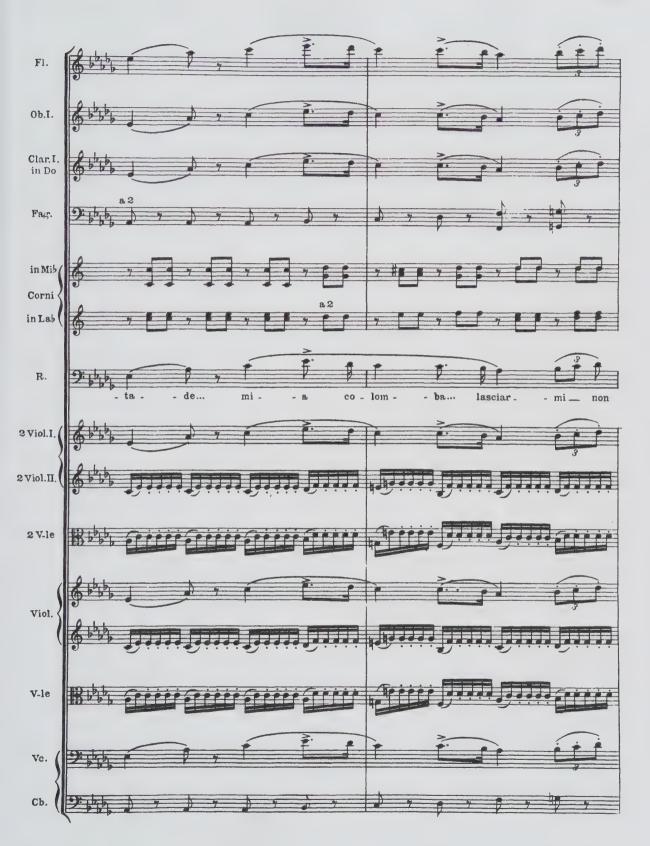




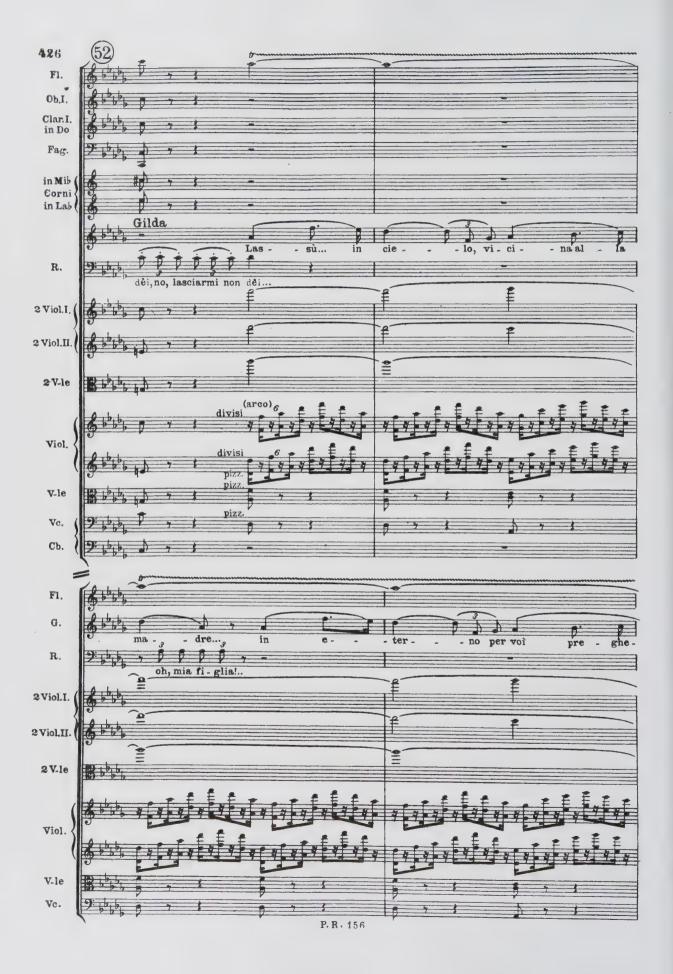
P. R. 156



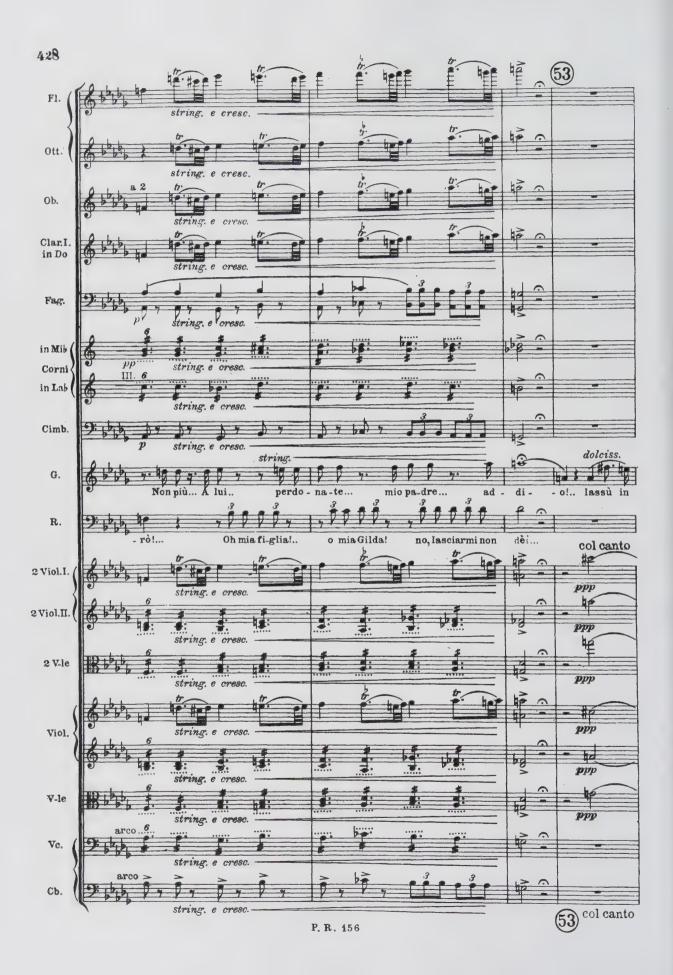
P. R. 156



P. R. 156











P. R. 156



P. R. 156

RICORDI OPERA FULL SCORE SERIES

Vincenzo Bellini

Norma

(PR 1385)

La sonnambula

(PR 1394)

Gaetano Donizetti

Don Pasquale

(PR 1382)

L'elisir d'amore

(PR 1379)

Lucia di Lammermoor

(PR 1381)

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Requiem

(PR 1384)

Giacomo Puccini

La Bohème

(PR 1351)

La fanciulla del West

(PR 1383)

Gianni Schicchi

(PR 1392)

Madama Butterfly

(PR 1353)

Manon Lescaut

(PR 1364)

Suor Angelica

(PR 1391)

Il tabarro

(PR 1390)

Tosca

(PR 1352)

Il trittico

(PR 1359)

Turandot

(PR 1358)

Gioachino Rossini

Il barbiere di Siviglia

Edizione critica di A. Zedda (PR 1380)

L'italiana in Algeri

Edizione critica di A. Corghi - Fondazione Rossini / Ricordi

(PR 1396)

II signor Bruschino

Edizione critica di A. Gazzaniga - Fondazione Rossini / Ricordi (PR 1398)

Tancredi

Edizione critica di Ph. Gossett - Fondazione Rossini / Ricordi (PR 1397)

Giuseppe Verdi

Aida

(PR 1357)

Un ballo in maschera

(PR 1386)

Falstaff

(PR 1388)

La forza del destino

(PR 1387)

Messa da Requiem

(PR 1376)

Otello

(PR 1370)

Rigoletto

(PR 1354)

Simon Boccanegra

(PR 1375)

La traviata

(PR 1355)

Il trovatore

(PR 1371)

Richard Wagner

Parsifal

(PR 1389)



'hen Verdi first read Victor Hugo's Le Roi s'amuse he was immediately stricken by the subject and solicited Francesco Maria Piave to create a libretto for him without delay. The tale of a father cursed and disfigured both without and within thus became the inspiration for what is justly considered to be a revolutionary opera. Everything about it, from structure to vocal style to orchestration, contribute to the masterful creation of a tragic atmosphere in all of its grotesque power. Rigoletto met with resounding success when it was first performed on 11 March 1851 (Venice, Teatro La Fenice); and so a sad story of the hunchbacked jester, employed and destroyed by the Duca di Mantova, has continued to fare ever since.

rerdi si entusiasmò subito e senza riserve alla lettura di Le Roi s'amuse di Victor Hugo, e pregò Francesco Maria Piave di ricavarne presto un libretto. La vicenda del padre maledetto e del suo amore deforme gli ispirò un'opera che può ben definirsi rivoluzionaria. La forma, la vocalità, il colore orchestrale plasmano l'intonazione tragica in tutta la sua grottesca potenza. Sin dalla prima rappresentazione, avvenuta l'11 marzo 1851 al Teatro La Fenice di Venezia, il pubblico decretò un pieno successo alla sventurata storia del gobbo buffone del Duca.

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